

RIVER STEAMER IS SUNK IN COLLISION; MANY FEARED LOST

China Merchants' Ship
Kiangkwan Goes Down
Near Hankow

HAS 500 ABOARD

Several Foreigners Were On
Vessel And May Be
Drowned

50 KNOWN SAVED

Is Hit By Gunboat Tak-
ing Premier Tuan To
Nanking

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE
Hankow, April 26.—The China Merchants' Navigation Company steamer Kiangkwan, en route to Hankow from Shanghai, was rammed by the Chinese Gunboat Chintai off Liu Kai Miao, 10 li from here, last night at 8.30 o'clock and sank within five minutes. The Chintai, with Premier Tuan Chi-jui aboard, had left Hankow for Kluksang and after the collision, returned to this city. The gunboat was damaged.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of life as the Kiangkwan carried between 300 and 400 passengers and a crew of 90.

The Rev. Ridgely of the American Church Mission at Hankow, Second Officer E. Asklin and 50 Chinese were rescued. Dr. Lowry of the Peking Methodist Mission and a Customs Officer were aboard the ill-fated steamer. It is impossible to say whether any of the other foreigners were saved.

Upon receipt of the news of the collision, tugs and lighters were immediately sent to the rescue but arrived too late to be of any assistance to the Kiangkwan.

The Transport Lee Yuen has been ordered to the locality of the collision.

Captain Conley In Command

The Kiangkwan left Shanghai Sunday at midnight with a full passenger list and a big cargo. In command of Captain Charles B. Conley. It is impossible to obtain a definite passenger list in Shanghai, as all berths for Chinese are booked with the company's staff.

The office of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company received no details of the wreck up to a late hour last night.

The following ship's officers were on the Kiangkwan: Captain, Charles B. Conley; Chief Officer, Charles Hendrickson; Second Officer, E. Asklin; Chief Engineer, A. Lang; Second Engineer, D. Alexander; Third Engineer, G. Kakavas.

The Kiangkwan carried 16 cases of Mexican dollars, amounting to \$80,000 and 456 packages of piece goods, sundries, tea, iron and miscellaneous articles.

The Kiangkwan was a steamer of 1,455 tons, was built in Glasgow in 1876.

Troop Steamer Reported Sunk

According to a private telegram received from Ningpo last night, the China Merchants' steamer Taischen, conveying 1,000 Chekiang troops to reinforce the government forces in Fokien, was sunk by a mine Thursday off the coast of Foochow. Another report stated that the ship was torpedoed by the cruiser Haichi, the flagship of the First Squadron, which declared its independence from Peking last summer.

Shell Kills Crew Of Long Range Gun

Paris Has Not Been Bombarded
For Two Days As
A Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 24.—It is stated that a French shell killed the whole crew of the German long range gun with the result that Paris has not been bombarded for two days.

Heroes Of Naval Exploit Narrate Thrilling Stories Of Fighting At Zeebrugge

Under Volcano Of Fire Men Of The Vindictive
Wrought Destruction In German Bases; Berlin
Says Attempt Was Frustrated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 25.—The blow delivered by the Navy at Zeebrugge continues to be the engrossing topic, almost to the exclusion of the happenings in France.

Special leave has been granted to the officers and men who participated in the operations with whom occupy columns of the papers.

"What will the folk say about the Dover Patrol now?" was the remark of one hero, who said that it was well worth doing the job and paying the price to enlighten the critics of the Patrol.

This was the spirit of all of them when questioned. One officer said he would go again tomorrow and think himself lucky for the chance, even if he knew he would not return. Another, asked if the landing party was glad to get the order to withdraw, said that some were satisfied that the job was done but others had their blood up and wanted to go to the mainland and fight the German batteries.

All testify to the gallantry of the Commander of H. M. S. Vindictive, an officer of which says that soon after the German batteries opened fire the bridge of the Vindictive was blown away with everybody on it except Commander Carpenter, who escaped by a miracle and continued to navigate with the greatest calmness.

Crews Of Submarines Landed
But the highest encomiums are lavished on the crews of the submarines which were blown up under the viaduct leading to the mole. There were six officers and men on board each and the names of one crew the published, being those of two Lieutenants and four Petty Officers and men, of whom three were wounded.

One of these, interviewed, said the submarines steered right up to the beach, where they were spotted by the Germans, who turned a searchlight on them. The crew had a little dinghy into which they stumbled under the

fire of machine-guns and rifles. They had not gone 200 yards when the submarine exploded. Soon a motor-boat picked up the crew.

An officer of a motor-boat which accompanied the submarine said that the submarine was alongside the mole for ten minutes before it was discovered, the fire of the German guns passing overhead. The submarine attacked the mole on the outer side. The Germans apparently thought she had lost her way and that her real intention was to let inside the harbor to torpedo something. They sent out crowds of star-shells which assisted the submarine to reach her goal.

We could see 200 Germans jumping and dancing on the bridge connecting the mole with the shore, apparently thinking they were going to entrap the submarine. When the submarine exploded beneath the bridge you can imagine the damage. For some time afterwards fragments of debris and Huns were falling around us. A destroyer turned a searchlight on us, so we torpedoed and sank her."

This is apparently the destroyer which the marine officers described as having been set fire to with grenades.

The officer of another motor-boat said that his boat torpedoed a destroyer lying alongside the mole, a second destroyer was torpedoed by another boat and a third was rammed and sunk, while his boat also torpedoed the old Great Eastern Railway steamer Brussels, Captain Fryatt's ship, which the Germans used as a torpedo training school.

Six German Guns Destroyed
An officer of the Vindictive said that six big German guns on top of the mole at the entrance to the harbor, which had been abandoned by the enemy, were destroyed. Then the landing party advanced along the mole, which is a mile long and eighty yards wide.

Some of the officers carried heavy sticks. A number of black eyes and

(Continued on Page 2)

PROMINENT OFFICIALS TO ATTEND 'Y' BANQUET

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Will Celebrate
20th Anniversary At Town
Hall Tonight

Consuls of the Allied nations and prominent Chinese officials will attend the Chinese Y.M.C.A. banquet at Town Hall tonight, when the organization will celebrate its 20th anniversary. It is expected that over 1,200 will be present. It was announced last night that all unable to obtain seats at the banquet tables will be accommodated at the Oriental Hotel. Addresses and a musical program will follow the banquet, the program to take place in Town Hall. The banquet will start at 6.30 o'clock.

The growth of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. has been remarkable since its inception in 1898, when Mr. Robert M. Lewis, then foreign secretary, spoke to a small number of students through an interpreter, Mr. S. K. Tsao, who now acts as general secretary.

The total number of young men and boys paying membership fees in 1917 was 3,200. The number of different men who used one department last year, the physical, was 136,485.

The budget for last year was more than \$119,000, all was raised in membership and educational fees. None of this comes from abroad. It comes from Chinese sources.

In the Educational work there are more students enrolled than in any other business institution in the country, the number in the High School and Evening School of Commerce being 1,592. In this School of Commerce, men now employed in every business house in the community have received instruction in accountancy, advertising, banking, bookkeeping (both English and American systems), business English and correspondence, geography and commercial practice, stenography, typewriting, Chinese classics, Japanese, Mandarin, first aid to the injured, and other courses.

In the Dormitories, there is room for 180 men, and there is always a waiting list.

TWO KILLED IN COURT AT HINDU TRIAL IN U. S.

One Prisoner Shoots Another
And Is Himself Shot By
Marshal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
San Francisco, April 23.—Ram Singh, one of the thirty-two prisoners in the Indian Conspiracy trial, shot and killed another Hindu prisoner, Ram Chandra, with an automatic pistol at the close of the morning session in Court.

Ram Chandra was walking across the room when Ram Singh, who was seated at the counsel's table, fired. Immediately the United States Marshal fired across the crowded courtroom and killed Ram Singh, who fell close to the District Attorney.

The spectators were thrown into a panic but order was quickly restored. The Judge, who was just leaving the courtroom, returned and ordered the remaining defendants to be taken into custody.

It is a mystery how Ram Singh secured the revolver, as all the defendants were examined on their arrival.

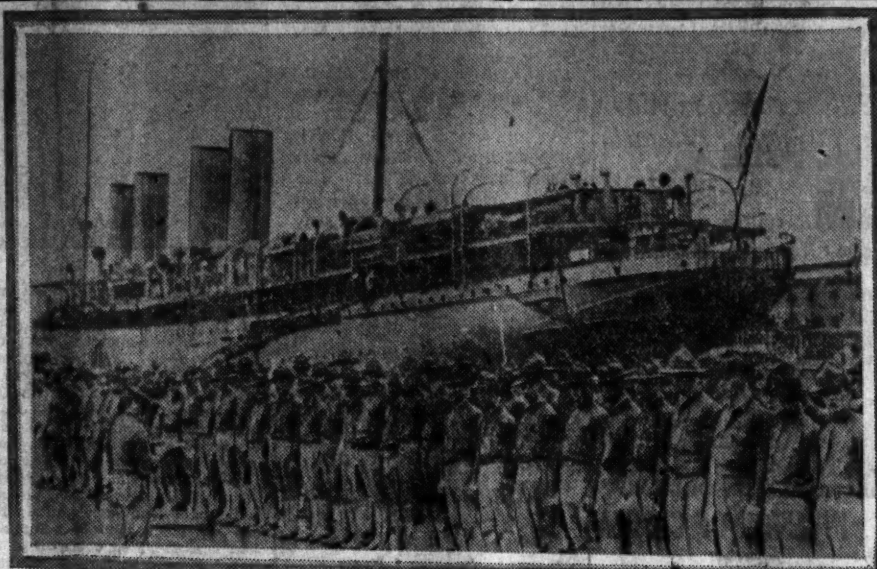
The twenty-nine defendants in the trial were found guilty. The Court ruled that Herr Bopp, the former German Consul-General at San Francisco, and the other German defendants were not entitled to bail and they were ordered to be interned until April 30, when they will be sentenced. The bail for each Hindu defendant was fixed at Gold \$25,000.

Break At Power Plant Leaves City In Dark

All Sections Of Shanghai Suffer
Two Hours When River-
side Plant Breaks Down

A serious breakdown at the Riverside station of the Municipal Electric Lighting Company last night at 10.25 o'clock plunged the greater part of the Settlement into darkness and in some sections the lights were not turned on again until 12.20 o'clock this morning. The downtown section of the city was without lights until 11.45 o'clock.

American Troops At Roll Call After Arriving 'Over There'



American soldiers lined up for roll-call after safe arrival at a French port. The men are ready to make the journey to the training camps where they will receive final training. The transport aboard which the men went over can be seen in the background.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR REFORM OF LORDS

Recommends Second Chamber
Of British Parliament Be
Entirely Reconstituted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 24.—The report of the conference presided over by Viscount Bryce on the reform of the Second Chamber has now been issued.

It recommends that the Second Chamber shall consist of two sections: first, 246 persons elected by panels or members of the House of Commons distributed in geographical groups and, secondly, persons chosen by a joint standing committee of both Houses and numbering about one-fourth of the whole Second Chamber, excluding ex-officio members.

The term of office of a member of the Second Chamber shall be twelve years, one-third of the members shall retire every fourth year and their places shall be filled by election.

Persons who are not members of the Second Chamber shall be eligible to sit in the House of Commons. Clergymen of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Scotland and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland shall be eligible for election. If it is decided that members of the Second Chamber shall be paid, payment should be the same as for the members of the House of Commons.

The Second Chamber will not be empowered to amend or reject bills dealing with finance. A bill which is claimed to be a financial bill may be referred to an appointed authority which shall be elected at the beginning of every session and which shall consist of seven members of each House.

When the two Chambers disagree on a bill it may be referred to a free conference of both Houses, consisting of thirty members, who shall report simultaneously to both Houses the suggested basis of agreement.

Under the geographical group system, Scotland would be entitled to thirty seats in the Second Chamber, London and Lancashire each to twenty-seven; Yorkshire twenty-four; Wessex eighteen; Wales and Monmouth, the South-Eastern district, the South Midlands, East Anglia, the South-west Midlands, the North-west Midlands, the East Midlands and the Northern District each to fifteen. If representatives of Ireland are included they would number twenty-seven, making a total of 273.

The report is that of the majority by one vote, Lord Loreburn, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Thomas Scanlan, Nationalist M. P. for North Sligo, dissenting.

The Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Dunraven, Earl Loreburn, Baron Ealfour of Burleigh, Lord Sydenham, Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir George Younger held that it was improbable that election by groups of the members of the House of Commons would produce a body of men possessing the attributes of the Second Chamber.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.5 and the minimum 55.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 65.8 and 53.4.

Liberty Loan Figure Nears \$400,000 Mark; Three Days Are Left

Local subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan went to well within striking of the \$400,000 mark yesterday. The total amount registered at the International Bank, United States Post Office, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Banque Industrielle during the day was \$371,300. The previous aggregate was \$330,150, and last night the entire amount to date stood at \$371,450.

While a falling off in the total amount subscribed was noticeable yesterday there was an increase in the number of applicants. More small bonds were taken out than heretofore and indications are that there are still a large number of small investors who will be heard from.

The American Post Office had a record day. Postmaster Everett handling no less than 33 of the \$100 issue and 26 of \$50 each, \$4,600 in all. Between \$500 and \$600 in War Savings Stamps were taken out.

The entire amount sold at the International Bank yesterday came up to \$40,800. One hundred and four patrons took out bonds. This brings the total for this institution up to \$276,550, coming from 471 subscribers. The largest bonds sold yesterday were for \$5,000, of which there were three. There were seven \$1,000 certificates applied for, one \$800, two \$600, thirteen \$500, two \$400, six \$300, six \$250, four \$200, two \$150, thirty-four \$100 and twenty-four \$50.

At the Banque Industrielle one subscriber took a \$5,000, one \$1,100 and one \$500. The \$19,250 recorded at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was subscribed by thirteen applicants.

The advisability of having their bonds registered is drawn to the attention of local subscribers to the Liberty Loan. If desired these bonds may be registered against the subscriber's name at Washington and will thus become non-negotiable unless endorsed by the holder. This insures against loss. Those subscribers who wish to have their bonds so registered are requested to address a letter to that effect to the bank through which they subscribed, in order that the bank may designate in its order to the States how many registered bonds are required.

Mr. Kyle Is Released By Bandit Captors

American Engineer Liberated
But Terms Of His Ransom
Are Not Known

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Lomahou, April 26.—Mr. G. A. Kyle arrived at Yencheng today in safe condition.

Peking, April 26.—Mr. G. A. Kyle, the Siemens-Carey engineer who has been a prisoner of bandits in Honan for many weeks, has been liberated and is now under military protection. The terms of his release have not been learned here.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 26.—A telegram received this morning states that the American engineer, Mr. Kyle, was released on the 24th. Up to the present the terms on which he has been released are not known definitely but it is reported that the bandits have agreed to surrender, which probably means that their demand to be incorporated in the army, with commissions for their leaders, has been accepted.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY FOR JAPAN, SAYS GOTO

Will Remain Faithful To Allies
Is Pledge Of New Foreign
Minister

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, April 26.—Baron Goto, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, has actively taken over the details of his new office. Today he received all the chefs-de-mission and smilingly received their congratulations, though betraying the strain consequent on his recent bereavement coupled with anxiety in connection with the Cabinet, which has been heavily increased owing to the illness of both the Premier, Count Teruchi, and Baron Motono.

After the reception Baron Goto granted a special interview to a representative of the Kokusai Agency.

He said: "In these days there should be no call for a declaration by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of one of the nations allied in the common cause for which we have taken up arms and for which we are pledged to stand together until victory and peace have been secured."

"Nevertheless I recognize the importance, especially at this time, of guarding against insidious propaganda, which is particularly busy when there is an opportunity to plant the seeds of suspicion and distrust."

"I therefore welcome this opportunity to declare that there is no foundation or truth in the suggestion of a change of policy or a lessening of its loyalty to all engagements on the part of this Government because of a change in personnel due solely to the regrettable illness of the former Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"It ought to be enough to say that Japan is one of the Allies, Japan is always loyal to her engagements and faithful to her friends, which is a leading principle of our foreign policy. Next we have the center pivot of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and our engagements with the United States and other countries, notably the Lansing-Ishii Notes exchanged in Washington last October."

"Then there are our long and lasting friendships with the Allied Powers and also our sincere desire for good relations and co-operation with Russia and China."

"We are watching the course of events in Europe with the deepest interest. The magnificent patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice and genius of the Allied armies and navies have won the admiration and sympathy of all Japanese."

"Now we have before us the single-hearted devotion of America, united as never before under a wise President whose calm courage and steady purpose have made him today one of the foremost of the world's great statesmen."

"Like the rest of the world, Japan longs for peace but does not and will not shrink from war where the cause is just or her honor and national safety are menaced. Japan has done and will continue to do what may be within her power as one of the Allies. Our friends must not forget that Japan, three and a half years ago, made common cause against Germany and Austria. We have given a guarantee to maintain the peace of the Far East. We have done so. We have cleared the enemy from the Pacific and from the Indian Oceans. Our ships of commerce are, within all reasonable measure of our resource, loaned to our Allies for their use."

"There has been no effort on the part of Japan to conceal our loyalty. On the contrary, we have stood upon the house-top to declare our unalterable faith in the outcome of the war and our un-

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SAVAGE ATTACKS SOUTH OF SOMME NET SLIGHT GAINS

Germans Capture Villers-
Brettonneux But Are Re-
pulsed At Other Points

HIT ON WIDE FRONT

British Counter-Attack And
Regain Part Of Lost
Ground

DRIVE IN FLANDERS

Attempt To Advance Near
Bailleul But Are Beaten
Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 25.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Counter-attacks regained ground at Villers-Bretonneux.

There was heavy fighting the whole night long in and around Villers-Bretonneux which continues. We regained ground in counter-attacks and took a number of prisoners.

The fighting yesterday on the whole of this front was very severe and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by our infantry and tanks.

The enemy was repulsed three times with loss northward of the Villers-Bretonneux-St. Quentin Road. He used a few tanks in this fighting.

Late yesterday evening he attacked the French northward of Bailleul but was repulsed. The enemy this morning renewed his attacks in this sector and against the British positions farther east after an intense bombardment. Fighting continues in this sector on a wide front.

During the night the enemy attempted a raid in the neighborhood of Beaucourt but was repulsed.

The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Festubert and Robecq sectors.

Again Employing Huge Masses
The renewal of the great battle was fully expected, nevertheless the opening stages had been awaited with intense interest. Apparently the fighting is developing with great rapidity. The enemy is again employing huge masses of men and is certain to suffer immense losses because our gunners are most advantageously posted.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: After a violent bombardment this morning the enemy attacked the whole British front southward of the Somme and the French on our right. The attack was repulsed.

The attack was renewed later in strength against our positions in this sector and, though the attacks against the northern and southern portions of our front were repulsed, the enemy took possession of Villers-Bretonneux, where the fighting was severe and continues.

We repulsed other attacks on the north bank of the Somme and northward of Albert, taking prisoners.

We recaptured the post northward of Festubert which was lost on the 22nd. The garrison offered a strong resistance and lost heavily. We took some prisoners and machine-guns.

British Firm At Robecq

We repulsed a strong attack against our new positions eastward of Robecq, maintained our line intact and took eighty-four prisoners.

We also secured prisoners in minor enterprises eastward of Nieppe Forest and in the neighborhood of Meteren.

Aviation.—There was sharp fighting in the air yesterday. We heavily bombed Merville, Estaires, Steenwerck, Lagorques, the railway junction at Chaulnes and Ostend Docks.

We brought down fifteen and drove down two enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped twenty tons of bombs on Roulers, Merville, Armentiers, Bapaume, Thourout, Tournai, Courtrai, the railway station at Chaulnes and Zee-

brugge Docks. Direct hits were obtained on all these targets and several fires started. All our machines returned.

A German official communiqué reported:

German Official Report

We have stormed Vleugelhoek Hill, northeastward of Balieul.

We repulsed English attacks westward of Balieul and frustrated strong advances northward of Bethune.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired this evening:

Two enemy attacks against important tactical positions, on parts of the line widely asunder, were launched this morning.

The first was against Dranoutre, at the foot of Mount Kemmel, which French troops have been defending. The enemy gained an initial advantage but suffered so heavily that he was unable to press his attacks and the situation was restored.

The second attack, against Villers-Bretonneux, followed a violent bombardment with gas-shells. Two divisions of enemy troops assaulted from the direction of the Dornard Road. They penetrated our line at certain points and gained a footing in the outskirts of Villers-Bretonneux. The battle is still in progress. The enemy's objective was certainly not gained.

Coinciding with this operation, an attack was delivered against the French between Castel and Hallies and near Hangard, which failed to attain its known objective.

This morning the enemy endeavored to push forward his line south of the Clarence River but was repulsed. So effective was our rifle and machine-gun fire that the enemy was beaten back without giving battle. In the attack on Bretonneux, three German tanks were seen advancing along the road, the enemy infantry following.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday, said: In the recent battle our airmen were assigned a new role. Our High Command had foreseen that the enemy's advance would follow the roads leading towards Amiens and consequently the aerodromes of the battle-squadrons were so distributed as to flank, not face, the line of the enemy's progress and, immediately battle was engaged, our air squadrons did not merely report the movements of the enemy but delayed them by attacking the troops and trains.

During the first two days of the battle the mists prevented aerial activity but on March 23, ensued the severest battles in the air yet fought. The German Air Service was thoroughly defeated and until March 24, we had the unchallenged mastery of the air and for a week the German Army was without eyes or ears.

On March 25, von Richthofen's squadron appeared on the battlefield but it was then too late. The delay the Air Service had caused the Germans meant hours of invaluable time.

The day the German cavalry entered Noyon, the French aircraft machine-gunned them from the level of the roofs.

The French airmen have not hesitated to engage heavy odds, generally with favorable results.

The fighting in the air tends more and more to be between strong patrolling squadrons sent out against definite objectives and victory usually rests with the side which outmaneuvers and succeeds in breaking the enemy formation.

Air-squadrons follow clearly defined fighting tactics, like destroyer squadrons.

The French are now using two types of machines; namely, chaser-planes and bombing-planes.

Violent Battle At Hangard

Paris, April 25.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

The battle continued violently round the village of Hangard, against which the enemy concentrated all his strength. During the night we gallantly resisted and counter-attacked several times successfully. The village was lost and then retaken but finally remained in the hands of the Germans at the cost of high losses. We hold the immediate outskirts of Hangard, from which the enemy has been unable to debouch despite repeated efforts.

The artillery duel continues very violent on both banks of the Avre and very active in Woevre in the region of Flirey and Regnierville.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

A furious bombardment of the British and French positions south of the Somme and on the Avre was followed by a German attack in great force against the whole front.

At 5 a.m. the enemy attacked Hangard-en-Santerre, the region of Hallies and Senecat Wood, south of the Avre.

The battle lasted all day and continues. There was particularly desperate fighting in the region of Hangard. The enemy, after a series of furious assaults, gained a footing in the woods north of Hangard and also in the eastern outskirts of the village, which we are defending desperately.

The struggle was equally violent in the region of Hallies. Several assaults east of the village were shattered by our fire and counter-attacks.

Further south German attempts against Senecat Wood and Hill 82 failed, both remaining wholly in our possession.

German Railways Called Bankrupt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Reichstag, in the course of a discussion on the railways, a Progressive Deputy remarked, "Judging from the state of things on our railways and the condition of the material, we are approaching a bankruptcy of communications."

DR. WEKERLE TELLS WHY CZERNIN QUIT

Felt He Did Not Have Austrian Ruler's Confidence, Says Hungarian Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Hungarian Parliament the Premier, Dr. Wekerle, said that Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned because he had long felt that he did not sufficiently possess the confidence of the Emperor Karl.

U.S. Not to Wage War On Turkey or Bulgaria

After Conference With President Wilson, Senator King Does Not Press Measure

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, April 24.—Senator King, after conferring with President Wilson, announced that he did not intend to press his resolution providing for the declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey.

EXPLANATION ASKED OF INVASION OF CRIMEA

Russian Minister Warns Black Sea Fleet May Be Brought Into Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, April 24.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has requested an explanation of the Germano-Ukrainian invasion of the Crimea and throws out a warning of the possibility of consequent action by the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Moscow, April 24.—The Soviet forces routed General Korniloff's detachments near Ekaterinodar on the 17th. Prisoners state that General Korniloff was seriously wounded and subsequently succumbed.

London, April 24.—The German official communiqué says: General von Goltz's troops have taken the railway-junctions at Syvring and Ruchlmaeki, in Finland, and established communications with the Finnish Army northward of Lahiti. We have reached Simferopol in the Crimea.

LOSSES FORCE GERMANS TO ADOPT NEW TACTICS

Mass Attack Given Up As Too Costly And Not Effective

(Reuter's Agency War Service) "In all the recent German attacks a change of formation from those adopted when the offensive began has been noticed. Then they advanced in masses and their waves of infantry consisted of men moving almost shoulder to shoulder. Now, except for quite exceptional circumstances, the enemy has given up frontal attacks in masses because of the enormous losses inflicted upon them."

"In an order issued by General von Ludendorff to German Army commanders dated March 30, it is stated: 'The idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must absolutely be abolished. It only leads to unnecessary loss. It is the effective use of weapons, not members, which gives the decision.' That is a striking admission. It means that the German High Command threw away an enormous number of lives and now realises that they were thrown away."

Mirovitch-Piastro Recital Postponed

It is now announced that the sixth of the series of Mirovitch-Piastro historical recitals is postponed to Wednesday, May 1. The seventh and eighth recitals take place on Tuesday, May 7 and Saturday, May 11. These will be the last recitals given here by these artists. On May 14 they will leave for Java, where they intend to give a series of 40 recitals and will proceed thence to Australia and New Zealand, after which they will tour the United States.

American Soda Fountain

AT

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

REICHSTAG WILL NOT RENOUNCE USE OF GAS

Expresses Curiosity At Size Of American Fighting Forces In Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, April 24.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Minister of War said that no country was willing to renounce the use of gas but the statements of the horrors of gas-fighting had been greatly exaggerated.

The Minister of War said that 20,000 men, who had been wounded recently, had returned to the front. Curiosity was expressed regarding the number of American troops engaged.

Other speakers demanded that Austria-Hungary should begin action on the Southern front.

Count Roederer, speaking on the taxation proposals made by the Government, contrasted the sound financial policy of Great Britain with the ponderous methods of Germany.

Rumanian Delegate Here Denies Peace With Berlin Is Signed

Lieutenant Blanc Gives Out Message Received From His Legation In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Reuter's Agency telegraphs that it is informed that, in reply to a direct enquiry, the Rumanian Legation in London cables Lieutenant Blanc, the Rumanian Delegate in Shanghai, that peace has not yet been signed with the Central Powers.

TUAN GOES TO NANKING TO SEE TUCHUN LI SHUN

Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defence Commissioner, Leaves To See Premier

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 26.—After an interview with General Chang Hui-chi, Premier Tuan Chi-jui left Hankow yesterday evening for Kiukiang, from which city he proceeds either to Pukow or Nanking to interview Tuchun Li Shun and then returns to Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

While in Hankow Premier Tuan Chi-jui received calls from the British, French and Japanese Consuls-General and also a deputation from the Hupeh Chamber of Commerce.

It is understood that Mr. E. S. Little endeavored to obtain an interview but was unsuccessful, probably owing to the determination of the Premier to continue hostilities against the South. As a result of the conference of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the whole country, which has been held in Tientsin, strong representations have been addressed to the Central Government urging the immediate cessation of hostilities and the opening of peace negotiations.

General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, left Shanghai yesterday for Nanking, following instructions from Hankow that Premier Tuan left the latter city Thursday for the Kiangsu capital. Information received at the local office of the Defence Commissioner stated that the Premier planned to come down to Shanghai and thence to Hangchow after his visit to Nanking.

General Fan Yoh-ling, the aide of Tuchun Yang Shap-teh of Chekiang, passed through Shanghai on his way to Nanking where he will represent the Chekiang Tuchun at a conference with Premier Tuan.

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AND put about one-tenth of your income in a savings account. You will find you can live well on less money than you are spending and the amount of thrift savings with 4 per cent interest added will come in very handy some day when you need it more than you do now.

82 Members to February 25th.
120 Members to March 25th.
152 Members to April 16th.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Mr. Louis T. Peck Gets Surprise Party



Mr. Louis T. Peck

Mr. Louis T. Peck, an electrical engineer, who was born in Staunton, Virginia, a few years ago, and later was camouflaged from Ohio State University, got the surprise of his immature life last night in the Grill Room of The American Club.

It seems, from what can be gathered notwithstanding the failure of our Municipal Electric Power system, accompanied by the complete collapse of our Shanghai Electric Telephone System, and with no lights in our office and everything, that Mr. Peck who is going away from here today on a boat, had been invited by a friend to have dinner at the club.

This invitation was not extended to him because he was going away, or because he was the representative of The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., in China, (G. W. W. please copy) or because he had been with one company for 17 years, or anything like that.

And it was not because he was going to America, North and South, including San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Valparaiso, Lima, Buenos Ayres, and other points, North, South, East and West—but merely because he was Louis T. Peck. Everybody had forgotten all the stories he told as Master of Ceremonies at the Smoker—last week—but, when Col. Peck arrived to have the dinner with his friend, he found a very large assemblage, who sat him down to a going-away banquet.

And after he got over that surprise they gave him a large silver cigar box with a dragon on it, Mr. A. J. Israel as Master of Ceremonies, making the presentation address. The idea, from what we hear of the proceedings was, that Louis Peck was going away—and that they wanted him to come back.

Naval Raid Heroes Tell Their Exploit

(Continued from Page 1)

bruises testified to the close fighting. Half-way down the mole there were wire entrenchments with machine-guns sweeping the entire width. This position was captured.

The crews of the block-ships stayed on board till they were almost down to the water-line and then scrambled on board motor-boats and returned to their ships just in time, for they touched bottom when they left.

The men of the British destroyer which was lost said that when they entered the harbor they emerged from darkness into most dazzling light, for all the searchlights were

focused on them, and guns, big and little, poured shells into the vessel, riddling the destroyer from end to end. The knock-out was a torpedo which exploded in the engine-room. The Captain ordered them over the forecastle. They dived and swam through the oil from their own bunkers.

Damage At Ostend Also

Members of the Ostend landing parties are also satisfied that they did much damage. They describe the German firing as very heavy but wild.

Naval experts emphasize that the raid was in no way an adventurous escapade but a very dangerous and deliberate action directed by considerations of high strategy. For example, if the German Fleet contemplated another sally it is powerless to take effective action if it lacks the support of its left wing or rear. Further, the raid was an intimation to the German navy that we are ready.

The landing at Zeebrugge is described in very graphic terms by two officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who said:

"It was a damned desperate adventure carried out with daredevil dash and courage."

"All the vessels, large and small, formed a bank of artificial fog stretching from Zeebrugge to Ostend. When the Huns discovered the stratagem they put up shells. Then we steamed through the cloud and got hell."

"All the marines were on the deck of the cruiser Vindictive exposed to very rapid shell-fire but we carried on."

"When we reached the mole we found that out of fourteen prows or gangways fitted to the Vindictive for the landing only two could be used. Both of these were damaged and shaky but we swarmed out by them shouting, 'Over you go, Royals.' We lost heavily during the landing for the shell-fire was terrific."

"After reaching the first ledge of the mole we had a sheer drop of twenty feet before we could get at grips with the enemy. It was raining hard, which made matters worse. Eventually we lowered ourselves down by means of ropes and special ladders."

"Two German destroyers lying alongside the outer mole shelled the Vindictive. A number of their crews swarmed up to attack but stopped when they saw our bayonets. We charged, cleared a space and then rushed to the first destroyer, into which we threw fifty grenades. The last we saw of her, she was sinking. We were unable to reach the other destroyers."

"The cruiser Vindictive had three howitzers, forward, aft and amidships. Before we left her the foremost gun-crew had been wiped out three times in succession by the enemy fire. Our gunners maintained a fire with pom-poms, howitzers and trench mortars."

Charge Gun Crew

"After bombing the German destroyer we formed up and took our way ashore at the point of the bayonet. We charged and killed or scattered the crew of a gun on shore, capturing the gun. It was awful to hear above the cannonading the shrieks of the wounded and dying."

"Meanwhile the Vindictive was continuously engaged with the shore batteries. Then we were signalled to withdraw as the blockships had been sunk and the object of the raid accomplished."

"The upper deck of the Vindictive when we returned was a horrible sight of absolute chaos and slippery with blood. All around lay the dying and wounded and the shrieks were heartrending."

"Captain Carpenter of the Vindictive was very cool and maneuvering with the greatest skill amid the storm of shell, he got her safely out, covered by another smoke-screen. As the vessel steered down the Channel it met at daybreak Vice-Admiral Keyes' flagship. Vice-Admiral Keyes signalled 'Well done.'"

Vindictive." Both the crews cheered themselves hoarse as they passed. "Vice-Admiral Keyes addressed the remnants of the battalion on Dover Pier and told us that the whole operation had been very successful."

The officers added that one of the finest achievements was the work of the submarines, which placed ten tons of explosives under the viaduct connecting the mole with the shore, preventing reinforcements coming.

German Captured Napping

The Daily Chronicle interviewed some of the naval men who took part in the raid on Zeebrugge. They confidently assert that we caught the Germans napping, instancing how the men of the British destroyers which penetrated to the harbor boarded the enemy destroyers and found the guns covered with tarpaulins. During the whole operation rain poured down. Their participants apparently confirm the destruction of the Dock gates. They state they saw the waters of the Canal rushing out and the ships inside straining at their hawsers. A man who was one of the heroes of Gallipoli said that, so far as the noise was concerned, the explosions on the mole and the hurricane of crashing shells made a ten-fold hell.

It appears that the lost British destroyer was one of those which entered the harbor and began daringly torpedoing the German destroyers lying under the shelter of the mole. It was ultimately sunk by terrific gunfire at point-blank range.

Owing to the mist and rain the attacking ships got within half a mile of the harbor before they picked up the light on the mole. The German defences discovered the British just as they located the light on the mole and the blaze of searchlights brilliantly silhouetted the attacking cruiser, upon which the enemy concentrated a terrific shell-fire of all calibers, including 17 inch guns. Although hit, the cruiser steamed on and was seen to round the head of the mole and reach the harbor.

The cruiser got alongside the mole and landed a large party of men, accompanied by marines. Some of the special gangways she carried were broken by the shell-fire, increasing the difficulties of the disembarkation, while heavy machine-gun fire gave the raiders a warm reception.

One by one the guns on the mole were destroyed and flame-throwers attacked the munition-stores, etc. The mole contained valuable seaplane hangars, a large railway-shed, ammunition sheds and naval store sheds. It bristled with guns.

Meanwhile, covered by the operations proceeding on the mole, the block-ships approached the harbor, anchored at the entrance and were sunk within twenty-three minutes.

When the landing parties had completed their work after remaining on shore for an hour, the men were taken on board at a given signal and the damaged cruiser began to return.

Among the hundreds of shells fired at her, one 17-inch shell had struck her upper works forward, inflicting her steering gear. She signalled for assistance to her escort ships but under her own steam managed to reach the protecting cruisers. An eye-witness said that when he saw the damage he scarcely believed it possible the

cruiser could have floated. When coming out of the harbor flames shot from her funnels ten feet in height. "Despite her years she must have made the fastest time she ever performed."

Full details of how the attacking ships could reach the harbor and effect the return journey despite the closeness of the range have not transpired but doubtless this was due to the efficiency of the smoke-screens mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes.

Failure, Say Germans

A German official communiqué referring to the raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend yesterday, says that the enterprises, which was conceived on a large scale and planned regardless of sacrifice, was frustrated.

Small cruisers escorted by numerous destroyers and motorboats, after a violent bombardment, pushed forward under the veil of an artificial fog near Ostend and Zeebrugge, quite near the coast with the intention of destroying the locks and harbor works. Only forty marines got on the mole at Zeebrugge. These fell into our hands, some alive and some dead. Both parties fought on the narrow high wall of the mole with the utmost fierceness.

The German official communiqué claims that the small cruisers Virginia, Intrepid and Sirius, with two others of similar construction were sunk close to the coast, while three destroyers and a considerable number of torpedo-boats were also sunk by artillery fire. Only a few of the crews could be saved.

Beyond damage to the mole by a torpedo, the harbor-works and coast batteries were undamaged. One of our torpedo boats suffered slight damage. Our casualties were slight.

The crew of one of the ships filled with concrete which was sunk in Zeebrugge Harbor, states that the attack was opened by a shot from the Vindictive, smashing the light-house on the mole, when the beam of the lighthouse came round. The ship had two boats, one of which was smashed. The crew jumped into the other when their ship was sinking. The boat, packed with men, was heavily fired on by the enemy with shells of all calibers up to 9-inch, but they safely reached the Vindictive.

It is stated that a Union Jack was left flying on the mole. The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:—"Following yesterday's operations, our aircraft have carried out observations and bombardments. Owing to clouds our machines descended to within fifty feet of the ground. They observed a clear break twenty yards wide, at the inner end of Zeebrugge mole and a sunken object was seen lying between the piers at Ostend blocking the greater part of the fairway. Numerous bombs were dropped on objects ashore."

K.C.B. FOR COMMANDER

London, April 24.—The Press Bureau announces that Vice-Admiral Keyes has been promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Bath in recognition of his services in the Zeebrugge raid. Commander Carpenter, of H.M.S. Vindictive, is promoted Captain.

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LONDON TIMES ATTACKS CHURCH IN IRELAND

Issue Is Right Of Hierarchy To Question Law Of Land, It Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 24.—The Times this morning, in a leader referring to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Ireland placing themselves at the head of the anti-conscription movement, remarks that it says much for the forbearance of the British people that so little protest has been made by the public against this action, which raises an issue of tremendous gravity.

"It goes far deeper than the mere question of the expediency of enforcing military service on Irishmen. It is nothing less, at the bottom, than the old claim of a powerful religious organisation to defy the law of the land in a matter which is not even remotely religious."

The Times proceeds to say that the responsibility of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland is incalculably serious and must not be forgotten. "In throwing down a challenge to the Imperial Parliament, the Roman Hierarchy has done far more than repeat their old obscure interruption as individuals in the Home Rule controversy. They have openly assumed the right to interfere as a Church in politics and by so doing they have shaken to its very foundations the whole edifice of religious toleration in these islands."

NORTHERN CHEKIANG BASKS IN PROSPERITY

Fine Weather Makes Splendid Crops And Business Is Booming

China Press Correspondence

Huchow, Chekiang, April 24.—Plenty of sunshine, mild weather and seasonable rains have combined to make the present spring season in Northern Chekiang almost ideal. The agriculturists, especially, should pay his hearty respects to the powers that dispense the weather, for never have planting and sowing conditions presented a fairer aspect. Abundant moisture and yet not too much; sufficient sunshine and yet not that baked and crusty condition of the soil with which the farmer has so often to contend; everything that can grow bursting into bud and bloom; peas three feet high, beans over two; wheat carpeting the ground with its delicate green; while the innumerable mulberry groves are spreading their luxuriant leaves to the warm spring sunshine and giving abundant promise of food for the soon-to-be-omnipresent and most precious silk worm. No wonder the farmer sings as he guides the plow or works the treadles of his water pump and, when he has taken a day off to buy a few necessities or to see the sights of the city, radiates an atmosphere of complacent satisfaction.

Not only are the country people happy over promised prosperity but business of all kinds appears to be thriving as never before. Within the last two or three years the silk industry especially has taken immense strides forward. So great have been its rewards that outsiders have been flocking to the city to try for a share of them. A certain Mr. Chin who last year made a small fortune in silk is now heading a company which is erecting near the Haitao a large building in which one hundred new styled silk weaving machines will be installed. The initial cost of the enterprise is to be about \$60,000. Proportionally large returns are expected from the investment. Educational matters in this district are also partaking of the general forward movement. A short time ago a normal school for male students was opened in the city. It is temporarily housed in a group of buildings formerly used by the *Hierati* as a sort of library, but in the near future the school will erect its own buildings. The purpose of the institution is to train teachers for primary school work. The instructors are nearly all graduates of normal schools and colleges. There are at present about one hundred and forty students. Tuition is free and the students are required to pay but half board, about \$18.00 a year. The running expenses of the school, estimated at \$10,000 yearly, are to be borne by the provincial authorities.

LUNG CHI-KWANG FACES RISING OF OWN MEN

Brigand Chief Defeated By Constitutionalists Has Revolt On His Hands

From Our Own Correspondent
Canton, April 19.—Lung Chi-kwang, the former Military Governor who is fighting in Kwangtung on behalf of the North, has been defeated in the Kaohow and Luichow Districts. His retreat to his stronghold in Hainan will be menaced by an uprising of some 3,000 Hainanees who have recently joined the Constitutional movement. Li Chia-pin, the leading commander under Lung who has been taken prisoner, will not be allowed to join the Constitutional movement as he has desired in order to escape punishment at the hand of Canton authorities. General Lu Ying-ting, however, will treat him well.

Mr. Lin Sun, Acting Minister of Foreign Relations of the Military Government, is preparing to communicate directly with foreign Powers in order to have the Military Government recognised as the only legal government now in the Republic. Mr. Lin is a Senator from Fukien and strong member in the National Assembly. He spent many years in America and was Chairman of the National Council in the first year of the Republic.

The Military Government in Canton is gradually assuming the power of the Peking Government in the South-Western Provinces. In addition to taking over the salt revenue, it is preparing to extend its control over other departments usually under Peking control. There is a movement on foot to reorganise the Military Government in order to allow Generals Tang Chi-yao, Lu Ying-ting and Tsen Chun-huan more voice in affairs. According to some leaders, it is unwise to make any change until the regular meeting of the National Assembly next June.

Public worship in honor of the late Admiral Ching Pi-kwang will be held April 28 and 29 in Canton.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS ON HOLLAND ARE CONFUSED

London Times Correspondent Says They May Include Raw Materials After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 24.—The Times correspondent at The Hague wires that reports emanating from German sources in Holland suggest that Germany may demand that raw material, for example rubber, from the Dutch Colonies shall be guaranteed immediately after the war. It is further suggested that Germany expects to be able to force Holland to accept such conditions as would compel Germany's enemies formally to occupy the Dutch Colonies, which would throw Holland completely into the hands of Germany.

Dutch Colonial shares have recently shown a rapid decline. Amsterdam, April 24.—It is stated on good authority the main questions to be discussed between Germany and The Netherlands relate to sand and gravel and the use of the Gladbach Antwerp Railway, which was stopped at the beginning of the war. Holland does not object to Germany using the railway for ordinary, as distinct from military, purposes. Germany up to the present has not objected to this stipulation.

Germany is again demanding the transmission of sand and gravel through Holland but Holland insists on exercising control providing against the use of these materials for military purposes. Holland fears that Germany will push matters to extremes. It is expected that the Premier will speak in the Chamber at the end of the week after conferring with the Dutch Minister to Germany, who is arriving from Berlin.

Dr. Morrison Leaves Today For Peking

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the adviser on constitutional subjects to the Chinese Government, arrived at Shanghai Thursday on his way to Peking. Dr. Morrison has been in Australia on a holiday.

Amundsen Lauds U.S. Men



ROALD AMUNDSEN

Captain Roald Amundsen, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the Northwest passage, has arrived in New York after a thirteen-day trip across the Atlantic, said to be one of the roughest on record. Captain Amundsen came on the invitation of George Creel, director of the Bureau of Public Information. He intends to lecture throughout the United States upon war conditions in Europe. He said that he had recently visited all the battle fronts and that he was greatly impressed with the American troops in France. "The spirit and morale of the Americans are wonderful," declared the explorer, "and I look for a big hubbub when they all get into action."

German Protege Asks To Sue In British Court

Law Of Germany May Decide Mr. Eckhardt's Legal Privileges

German law may decide whether or not Mr. T. Eckhardt, a German protege, may file a civil suit in the British Supreme Court and after hearing evidence in the case yesterday. Sir Hayland de Saumarez reserved a decision until a German lawyer makes an affidavit relative to the citizenship status of Mr. Eckhardt.

The petitioner was born in Germany and after living in the United States six years, was admitted to United States citizenship. In 1904 he petitioned the American Consul-General here for permission to renounce his American citizenship and this was allowed by a Baltimore Circuit court. Mr. Eckhardt then applied for German citizenship to the German Consul here and this was refused, the Consul later approving an application for status as German protege.

Mr. Eckhardt now claims that he is not a German subject and his counsel, Mr. N. T. Home, quoting German law, attempted to prove that the petitioner is "a protected person."

The case will be resumed next Friday.

3-Year Sentence Given In Jewelry Robbery

Coolie Charged With Burglary Of Lavers And Clark Offices Found Guilty

The coolie charged with the larceny of \$10,000 worth of jewelry from Messrs. Lavers and Clark was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday before British Assessor Grant-Jones and Magistrate Wong. The despatch warrant issued for his brother-in-law, who took the stolen goods to Ningpo, could not be served as the man had escaped from the custody of the Ningpo authorities, according to Detective-Sergeant Hemmingsway. Sergeant Hemmingsway stated that all the stolen property except \$50 and a gold buckle would be handed over when the Ningpo authorities are satisfied that the property belonged to the complainants. Mr. Clark of the complainant firm testified that he had identified the property as being that of his firm.

News Brevities

An ex-soldier and five coolies were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with the unlawful possession of a Mauser gun and a pistol at 704 Carter Road.

H. H. Janco, the Rumanian charged with obtaining money under

false pretences in the Mixed Court, was yesterday ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities together with his accomplice. The order was made by British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang. Janco was charged by the police with a fraudulent sale of opiums to a Chinese woman in a bar off N. Szechuen Road Extension.

Lieutenant Jack Macgregor of

Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., who was reported missing, is now officially reported a prisoner of war and unwounded, according to news received at Shanghai.

Sixty-seven out of the 74 cases of cerebro-spinal fever in Hongkong during the week ending April 13 proved to be fatal. The victims were all Chinese.



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Things That Happen In The Far East

Prof. C. J. Fox, Ph. D., who holds the chair of political science at Peking University, will shortly commence the publication of a new daily American newspaper at Tientsin, to be known as the North China Star. The machinery, type, &c., is being brought in the States and is expected to arrive before the end of next month. The paper is owned by a syndicate of Americans.

A Japanese despatch states that Mr. Tong Shao-yi, who is touring in Japan, is expected to return to Canton next week. The Journal de Peking states that Mr. Tong's arrival at Shanghai, via Canton, is due in the first part of next month.

A late Hongkong telegram states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government in Canton, is preparing to leave Canton soon.

In compliance with the urgent request of General Lung Chi-kuang, who has been hard pressed by the southern troops for some time past, the Government wired to Admiral Lan Chien-hsu and Lin Chung-chuan, commanding the first squadron, instructing them to select and despatch several cruisers to Fukien and Kwangtung to assist the Government troops against the rebels.

A mission will be despatched to England next autumn, report the Japanese papers, to convey to King George the medal of a Japanese Field Marshal and an Imperial message investing him with this rank. General Kawamura is mentioned as the head of the mission, though it may be decided to send one of the Imperial princes. It is also stated that the King of England will send an officer of high rank to confer upon the Emperor of Japan the title and badge of Field Marshal in the British Army.

One hundred families or more at Foochow, Szechuen, on the Upper Yangtze, had their homes destroyed by fire in the opening part of this month. Some people living in a lumber yard had burned cash paper in their idol worship and had carelessly left it and towards morning they were surprised to find the yard on fire. The flames rapidly spread to the other buildings near, as the lumber made good fuel to make a hot fire. It was fortunate that the fire was near the little river where there was plenty of water or it would have caused still greater damage.

Many allied nationals will regret to learn that the enlistment of coolies for the front is now stopped, and the depot staffs at Weihaiwei and Tientsin are all being transferred to other spheres of action. Captain D. Fraser, who has been doing duty at Weihaiwei, and recently been enjoying a short leave in Tientsin and at the Capital, will return to Weihaiwei in a few days and there await the next steamer for Vancouver on their return to Canada, and thence to the front.

General Tang Chi-yao, who has not had any communications with the Central Government for a long time, has sent a telegram to the Government reporting that the Roman Catholics in Yunnan have been buying up landed property in that province on an extensive scale. As this will bring about complications in future, he requests the Government to take steps to prevent these transactions from taking effect.

During the last few weeks Ichang has been threatened by the rebels from Szechuen, and the local "tufel" led by the rebel Generals Li Tien-chai and Wang Tien-chung have availed themselves of the disturbed condition to molest the various districts in the vicinity of Ichang. The Government recently received a telegram from General Wang Chuan-yuan stating that the rebels occupying the Northern bank of the Yangtze River at Ichang were severely defeated and driven away by the men of the 2nd Brigade, while those on the southern bank were compelled to retreat towards Shih-taowu. After properly fortifying the city, the Government troops would

advance to take Kuelpa, and clear the way for the expedition to Szechuen province.

A Hongkong telegram says that the recent trip of Mr. Tan Yen-kai to Canton is to sound the views of the various southern parties. According to his original plan he would suggest peace to the North after he had obtained the unanimous support of the South to cease hostilities. When he arrived at Canton he found the opinions of the Kwangsi leaders and that of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Party quite at variance with each other. The mediator appears to be greatly disappointed. He is said to have told some one a few days ago that he would soon take a trip to Yunnan with the same object in view and that if he should meet with failure again in that quarter he would never take part in the present political affairs any more.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui upon his arrival at Hankow went to General Tiao Kin's headquarters, where he is now staying. He was entertained to a banquet by Tschun Wang of Wu-chang on the 22nd, after which he summoned all the high civil and military officials to a meeting when he outlined the general situation and exhorted them to do their duty. The Tschuns and military commanders have been urged to come to Hankow immediately to take part in the conference. The fact that a number of them have sent substitutes or intend to do so has not been well received and they have been again urged to meet the Premier in conference personally. The representatives of the various communities have already had an interview with Premier Tuan Chi-jui and have placed before him certain terms upon which a compromise with the south can be secured. They strongly urged the Government to abandon any further idea of continuing hostilities. Mr. Li-teh-li (probably Mr. Little) has also had an interview with the premier wherein he offered to mediate between the Government and the southern leaders.

A telegram from General Wu Kwang-hsin to the Government states that Wang Tien-chung, the bandit leader, has entered Szechuen with two thousand bandits under him and has joined the bandit troops of Shih Ching-yang to attack Shenai. They are said to be under the order of General Tang Chi-yao who, according to a report, has left Pichieh for Chao-tung. In response to Commander Wu Kwang-hsin's request General Chang Hual-chi has despatched one mixed regiment of troops to reinforce Ichang.

Another report says that failing to capture Kwangyuan, where General Liu Tsien-hou is staying, in his first attack, Shih Ching-yang, the bandit leader, is planning to fall upon the city once more while Lu Chao is also aiming at Shenai. Tschun Chen Shuan and Civil Governor Liu Cheng-hua of that province have appealed for reinforcements from the Central Government.

A couple of days ago it was reported that the Chekiang troops for the reinforcement of Fukien had started for the latter province already. Now according to information from the Chekiang Tschun's office the first regiment of the Chekiang troops arrived at Amoy on the 21st instant by the steamship Tachun, while Commander Tung Pao-huan left Ningpo for Amoy on the morning of the same day with the second detachment of Chekiang troops. According to the arrangement made by the authorities concerned all the Chekiang troops to reinforce Fukien should have arrived at Amoy on the 22nd instant. A telegram from Fukien Tschun to the Government yesterday says that he will start for the front to direct the troops in the coming military operation against the enemy immediately after the arrival of Commander Tung Pao-huan. Thus fighting between Kwangtung and Fukien seems imminent.

Motives Of Tuan's Junket To Hankow Are Analysed

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 21.—Yesterday afternoon the Prime Minister left for Hankow and the reason for the going has not yet been revealed to the public. Some light may be thrown on it by the fact that he is accompanied by three generals, namely Generals Chen Yun-ping, Chu Tung-fang, and Wei Chang-han, and by Messrs. Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, Wu Ting-chang, Vice-Minister of Finance and Tseng Yi-chang, a secretary of the Cabinet. The strong military element is thus supported by two of the strongest non-military men in the northern party and by a minor figure in that party. To say the least, the purpose of the Prime Minister's trip is ambiguous, but the composition of his suite suggests that it is at least two-fold, if not more complex than that.

First, there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding between the Generals in the field and those in Peking. Exactly what is the cause of friction is not easy to say, but it has probably arisen, indeed it is very definitely suggested in certain quarters that it has arisen, from the wavering policy of Peking. Up to the time that General Tiao Kin and Chang Hual-chi left for the front there had been very noticeable vacillation. Their departure was regarded as a sign that the authorities were now of one mind, the President having been brought round to the militant point of view; but the support given to these generals since their departure has not by any means always been as strong as it might have been, or, in their opinion, should have been. Since General Tuan returned to the office of Prime Minister, that is to say, since it was reasonable to expect strong support from Peking, there has still been vacillation; and the generals in the field have been displeased and somewhat sulky in their demeanor.

If the Prime Minister had simply gone to put heart into the generals in the field he could have done so without being accompanied by a considerable suite of pretty strong men, some of them not military men; and the presumption is that he is at least combining party reasons with public on this occasion. The Government has reached the point where it has to decide on its policy for the immediate future; outsiders, and they have considerable weight in this country, are wearying of the present turmoil, they are beginning to be alarmed by the

growing lawlessness even in districts supposed to be under the direct rule of the Government, they are pressing more than pained surprise at the kidnappings, hold-ups and even attacks on trains; and it is becoming evident that unless effective measures are taken pretty quickly there will be serious complications. Not only so, the Government itself realizes that incidents such as have been occurring lately mean that its position is being undermined. It has therefore become necessary to frame and follow something more definite in the way of a policy that it has hitherto. For the Government to do this it is necessary for the Peiyang party to make up its mind about these and similar matters first, and it seems to be fairly certain that the gathering of the clans at Hankow has some relation to this matter. What the section of the party in Peking wants to know is whether the generals in the field can really smash the South, or whether it will be necessary to make terms with the South. These questions, and many cognate ones, are to be threshed out in Hankow, and probably on the decisions taken there the whole future policy of the Government rests. If the generals in the field are certain that they can smash the South the advisability of doing so, and the plan of campaign, have still to be decided. If they cannot, then it will be necessary to discuss the most face-saving method of compromise. Essentially these seem to be the purposes of General Tuan's trip.

Obituary

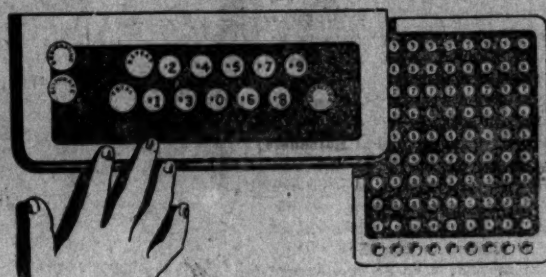
Mr. Erik Erslev's Funeral

A large number of sympathetic friends attended the funeral of the late Mr. Erik Erslev of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. at the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. A. J. Walker read the funeral service, and Messrs. A. S. Andersen, C. S. Andersen, F. V. Jensen, C. V. Jensen, I. Behrens and S. Thellefsen acted as pallbearers. The Danish Consul-General, Mr. T. Raaschou, was also present. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, including wreaths from the Danish Consul-General, all the pallbearers, the directors of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Den Danske Tennis Club, the

directors of the Oxygen and Drum Co., the Chinese Staff of the Accountant Office of the A. P. C., the Shanghai Office of the A. P. C., Mile Louise Saplanche, J. Elsler, H. Owen, Carstensen, A. Worsoe, Captain H. Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Kay Fr. Pade, P. H. L. Christensen, Herman J. O. Hustru, E. A. Larsen, E. V. Featherstonhaugh,

Dow Ping-chiang, A. B. Sorensen, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Klerk, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ovesen, Carl Og. Andreas Anderson, W. T. Pedersen, Mrs. Farbrille, Captain J. J. Bahusen, O. A. Hansen, W. Rohd, H. C. Pope, K. A. Christensen, Le Comite du Cercle Sportif Francais, Varan H. Bourne, Ivar Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. L. Braad Sorensen,

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. V. Bidwell, Mr. C. G. Humphreys, A. C. Andersen, C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. O. Nielsen, E. L. Thellefsen, May Price, Amy Evans, Alice Jack, Lydia Leach, N. Macdonald, J. S. Mey, V. Petersen, A. W. Brandtmar, Emil K. Pagh, Sing Tsao-ding and the Mih-Ho-Long Mess.



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WEATHER
Rather fine weather with fresh to
strong northerly breezes along the
whole coast.

DEATH

JACKSON: On April 22nd, 1918, at
Kluang, the Rev. James Jackson,
D.D., of the American Church
Mission. 17709

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 27, 1918

The Moderates

By Arthur S. Draper

BRITISH Moderates are not paci-
fists; they are not advocates
of peace at any price. Lord Lan-
sdowne was called the "Marquess of
Hands-up" when he sent his famous
letter to The Daily Telegraph, but
six weeks later he had the respect
of nearly every shade of opinion.
H. W. Massingham, the brilliant
editor of The Nation, which Lord
Northcliffe told me he considered
the finest weekly magazine in
England or America, was not per-
mitted to export his publication
for many months because the mili-
tary censor thought it gave a wrong
impression of British public opinion,
but finally the embargo was raised,
though Massingham's editorials
never changed.

Some of the finest of the British
journalistic writers are among the
Moderates. No English newspaper
has preserved a higher standard of
excellence, a saner viewpoint on the
war, than The Manchester Guardian,
of which Charles P. Scott has been
the editor for forty-six years. The
Guardian is a Moderate organ,
but no one could accuse it or its
veteran editor of being "faint-
hearted." A. G. Gardiner, the
editor of The Daily News, is
another of the advocates of modera-
tion. Though it lacks some of the
balance and consistency of The
Guardian, The Daily News is per-
haps a greater influence among the
masses of the country. It makes
a direct appeal to the workers,
and Gardiner has a large follow-
ing among them as well as among
the so-called "Intellectuals." Bit-
terness rarely creeps into the
columns of The Guardian, whereas
The Daily News often contains
vitriolic attacks. Scott, who once
told me with pride that the word
"Hum" had appeared in The Guar-
dian only once during the war, and
then in a Reuter despatch which
was rushed to the printers prac-
tically unedited, makes his fight for
principles. Gardiner attacks and
supports individuals in his desire
to further or defeat principles.

British Moderates are growing in
number and influence. Some of
them, tired from waiting for the
time when their views will be gen-
erally accepted, have moved over to
the Labor party, where they see a
means of reaching their goal sooner.
Others have thrown in their lot
with the Labor party in the hope
of acting as a check upon it and
helping it from becoming a party
of revolutionists.

H. O. Wells is classed as a
Moderate. So are Arnold Bennett,
Jerome K. Jerome and John Gals-
worthy.

In the House of Lords their num-
bers include Lords Loreburn, Court-
ney, Haldane, Buckmaster, Crewe,
Grey, Ramsay, Brassey, Beau-
champ and Lansdowne. The Com-
mons House of Parliament has a
host of Moderates, including Walter
Runciman, Reginald McKenna, Her-
bert Samuel, Sir John Simon, all
former Cabinet Ministers; Noel E.
Buxton, Lord Hugh Cecil, Richard
Holt, Richard Lambert, Lord Ed-

mund Talbot, Lord Robert Cecil,
Commander Josiah C. Wedgwood,
Llewellyn Williams, to mention only
a few. Most of the Irish National-
ists are Moderates in their attitude
toward the war. The representa-
tives of industrial constituencies
who are not Labor M. P.'s are as
a rule Moderates, though there are
a number of exceptions. In the
banking and financial world there
are many Moderates, as there are
also among the country's great
manufacturers. The Church has
many Moderates.

President Wilson's policy is the
basis on which the Moderates carry
on their campaign. Before America
entered the war no Allied states-
man had consistently advocated any
policy other than a struggle in
which military force was the only
weapon to be used in obtaining
peace. There were many Moderates
in Europe, but they were not strong
enough to make headway against
the cry of "pacifist" which was
raised against them. Now no one
accuses President Wilson of being
a "pacifist," and when the Mod-
erates follow his lead they are on
the same ground.

In the Moderate group are Pro-
testants and Catholics, Jews and
Gentiles, free traders and protec-
tionists, rich and poor, but mighty
few Tories.

There are various degrees of
Moderates. The Marquess of Lan-
sdowne and Lord Robert Cecil are
both classed as Moderates, but a
considerable gulf separates them.
Lord Lansdowne is seventy-three.
Lord Robert Cecil fifty-four. Lan-
sdowne is erect, stately, aristocratic
in appearance; Lord Robert ("Bob-
bie" Cecil), as his intimates call
him, is tall, but stoop-shouldered.
Both have hair-trigger minds. Lord
Robert gives one the impression
that he is diffident in the presence
of reporters, but the moment he is
questioned and put on his mettle
he seems to enjoy the queries.
Sometimes he is amazing frank; at
others he fences with marked skill.
Lord Lansdowne is dignified in the
extreme; he weighs and measures
every word; he is much less
"human" than Lord Robert Cecil.

In what class does Mr. Lloyd
George belong? If his war ulti-
matums were the only guide he
might be placed among the Mod-
erates or the so-called "Never-
Endians;" he might even be placed
with Labor. The "little Welsh-
man" is at heart a radical, an ex-
tremist. He is called by some an
opportunist, by others he is con-
sidered an unbending, unyielding
advocate of the "knockout" policy.
Both do him an injustice. Through-
out his pre-war career he was a
radical; he fought for the work-
men and had his full confidence and
loyal support; he was regarded as a
"firebrand" by the solid financial
and land interests; he was con-
stantly in the thick of some revolu-
tionary movement, something which
appealed to the masses. And then
he became Prime Minister, with
Tories as his chief supporters. All
the Liberal leaders maintained a
negative attitude toward him, and
it is beyond dispute that many of
them thought his leadership would
be brief. On one side he was in-
fluenced by imperialists, on the
other he was constantly reminded
that this was a people's war and
that vested interests must give way
before the rights of the masses.

Lloyd George is brave; he is
clever; he is quick to sense public
opinion; he is a skillful politician,
a fine orator, a keen judge of the
dramatic. Asquith can outman-
euver him in a debate; he has a
more logical mind and can turn a
better phrase. But Lloyd George
knows how and when to appeal to
the masses; he uses methods
Asquith would shun. Today the
Tories are not so friendly toward
the Premier; they have changed
little; he has shifted with events.
Lloyd George is big enough to
change his mind and to carry his
supporters with him. Today Lloyd
George is the British dictator, but
a dictator in the fourth year of the
war is too burdened with re-
sponsibility to steer a straight
course regardless of the obstacles
in front of him. Even a tank
crawls around some of the broadest,
deepest ditches.

Northcliffe and Lloyd George are
totally different, and yet much
alike. Both are frequently revolu-
tionary in their methods. North-
cliffe fights with a sabre; George
uses a rapier. Northcliffe depends
largely upon brute strength; George
dances around and dazzles his op-
ponents. Both have the same ob-
jective, but totally different off-
ensive methods. They clash fre-
quently, if reports can be believed,
but they have a huge amount of
respect and regard for each other.
Northcliffe is sometimes called the
"greatest power in the land." That
may be true, but I think the British
Premier is a shade more powerful.

The Suicide Squadron

Exploits Of Haddock And
His Dummy Dreadnoughts

By Ralph E. Cropley

(From the Atlantic Monthly)

The seafaring men who have re-
sisted so many of us across the At-
lantic have certainly upheld the
traditions of their forefathers. They
have fought with their heads as
well as with their guns, like Haddock
of the Olympic, who hoodwinked the
Germans with his dummy dread-
noughts. To Haddock and to Had-
dock alone it is due that so many
troops got to Gallipoli on unarmed
transports while the Grand Fleet
remained intact in the North Sea.

Haddock is a master of marine
camouflage. His dummy Queen
Elizabeth kept the whole Austrian
fleet bottled up in the Adriatic. She
was nothing more formidable than
the old Royal Mail liner Oruba,
which used to run from New York
to Bermuda. In this connection
it is diverting to remember how our
German-American press denounced
England as a liar for saying that the
famous battle-cruiser Tiger was not
sunk by a submarine in the Mediter-
ranean. The real Tiger was at that
time, and still is, with the Grand
Fleet in the North Sea, and I hear
regularly from a former merchant-
ship officer who fought aboard her
in the Jutland battle, after she was
said to have been sunk, and who has
been raised to the rank of lieuten-
ant-commander for valor. But her
replica, Haddock's dummy—the old
American liner Merion, of the
Philadelphia-Liverpool line—lies at
the bottom of the Mediterranean.

A Tame Tiger

Captain Braithwaite, of whom I
have already spoken, was present on
a transport when the submarine let
five transports go by in order to
plug the dummy Tiger; he told me
that it was most ridiculous to see
men hustle canvas 6-inch guns below
whenever a neutral ship hove in
sight; and that, when the torpedo
struck her, many men floated ashore
astride wooden 14.7 guns. The
torpedo worked more havoc on the
dummy's decks than with her side,
for to get her down so that she
would have the freeboard of a bat-
tle-cruiser, she had been loaded with
cement and stones, and the explosion
filled the air with flying missiles
which fell back on her decks. The
strangest feature of the whole
episode is that, although loaded
beyond the safety mark with a very
heavy cargo, the dummy did not
sink for twenty-four hours.

Haddock's "Suicide Squadron" of
old liners is no more; but without
their aid in conveying the transports
to the Dardanelles, the German fleet
might have succeeded in breaking
through the cordon spread by the
British Grand Fleet about the
North Sea; for that fleet would
have had to be weakened to supply
ships for the service which the
dummies performed.

The Carmania's Fight

It is unnecessary to introduce the
Carmania to the American travel-
ing public. Soon after the war be-
gan, she was prepared for service
as an auxiliary cruiser. She came
across to Bermuda and was taken
up a tortuous channel to the Navy
Yard. It is a wonder to this day
how such a leviathan ever got safe-
ly into and out of that channel.

From Bermuda she steamed south,
looking for the Kronprinz Wilhelm
and the big Cap Trafalgar, which
had been transformed into raiders.
Three hundred miles off Rio de
Janeiro she fell in with the Cap
Trafalgar, protecting neutral steam-
ers which had been sent out to coal
the German raiders. Each ship was
of about 20,000 tons and over 600
feet in length, and they were built
for passenger liners, not fighting
ships.

The Carmania was commanded by
a regular naval officer, but she was
navigated by merchantship officers.
The Cap Trafalgar was much more
heavily armed than the Carmania.
Her guns were 6-inch against the
Carmania's 4.7. The fight lasted
two hours; then the Cap Trafalgar
rolled over on her side and sank.
About one hundred and fifty shots
were fired on each side. The Car-
mania's fire was aimed at the water-
line, whereas the Cap Trafalgar
fired at the Carmania's superstruc-
ture. The latter's main bridge was
shot away, and she was maneuvered
during most of the battle from the
second officer's bridge at the stern.

When the Cap Trafalgar sank, the
Carmania was on fire fore and aft,
and had not the British cruiser
Bristol come to her assistance, she
would have been gutted, as her
whole water-system was shot to
pieces. It was a wonderful battle,
and the skillful maneuvering of the
merchantship men kept the Carma-
nia bow on to the Cap Trafalgar,
thereby offering a smaller target.

After the battle the Carmania's
dead were buried, and the British
cruiser Marlborough accompanied
her to Gibraltar for repairs. The
long trip of several thousand miles
was accomplished safely; but she
was navigated entirely from the tiny
bridge at the very stern, the bridge
on which the second officer keeps
watch when she goes in or out of

(Continued on Page 7)

A Secret Document Comes To Light

Those who think such a thing as a negotiated peace is possible
with Germany, who think any kind of peace conference is possible until
she has been beaten, who take her words not exactly at their face value
but as containing some residuum of truth, should attend to the secret
official communication which fell into Hugo Haase's hands and was read
by him to the Main Committee of the Reichstag. Haase is the leader
of the Independent Socialists, who are the anti-Kaiserliche minority So-
cialists. The document he produced was a secret communication sent
by Berlin to Vienna outlining Germany's intentions. It was written
by Michaelis, who was then Chancellor.

This is the same Michaelis who pretended to accept the resolution
of the Reichstag declaring for peace without annexations. While
Michaelis—who, like Bethmann and Hertling, is merely the mouth-
piece and puppet of the real rulers and not to be considered as having
an identity apart from them—was declaring to the Reichstag and the
world Germany's moderate and pacific aims, in secret he was com-
municating to Austria her real aims. Compare them:

Michaelis To The Reichstag, July 19, 1917.

The concentration of the Rus-
sian Army compelled Germany to
seize the sword. There was no
choice left to us, and what is true
of the war itself is true also of
our weapons, particularly the
submarine.

Germany did not desire the war
in order to make violent con-
quests, and therefore will not
continue the war a day longer
merely for the sake of such con-
quests, if it could obtain an honor-
able peace.

These aims may be attained
within the limits of your resolu-
tion as I understand it, (the
Reichstag resolution declaring
against annexations.) We can-
not again offer peace. We have
loyally stretched out our hands
and met no response; but
... the Government feels that
if our enemies abandon their lust
for conquest and their aims of
subjugation, and wish to enter
into negotiations, we shall listen
honestly and readily for peace to
what they have to say to us.

What we long to attain is a new
and splendid Germany, not a Ger-
many which wishes, as our
enemies believe, to terrorize the
world with her armed might—no,
the morally purified, God-fearing,
loyal, peaceful and mighty Ger-
many which we all love. For
this Germany we and our broth-
ers out there will bleed and die.

And now comes Bethmann Hollweg's admission that before the
declaration of war he issued instructions to demand from France the
cession, pending the war, of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun. Ger-
many's retired Chancellors are proving their uses. It is to be hoped
that Hertling will soon retire, so that he, too, can begin his contribution
to the documentary history of a hypocrisy and perfidy unexampled in
modern history and not to be excelled in any history, ancient or
modern, civilized or barbarous.—N. Y. Times, March 18.

Italian Irredenti In China

And German Lies

(Peking and Tientsin Times).

About the middle of January, the
first groups of Irredenti began to
arrive in North China from Siberia.
There are now over 2,000 of them,
distributed between Peking, Tientsin
and Shan-hai-kwan. They come
from the unredeemed provinces of
Italy, from the coast-towns of the
Adriatic, including Trieste and Zara,
and also from the mountainous
region of the Trentino. As con-
scripts, they were obliged to serve
in the Austrian Army and—for
prudence sake—the Austrian Gov-
ernment sent the majority of them
to fight, not against their own kith
and kin, but on the Eastern Front.

Over twenty thousand of them were
taken prisoners by the Russians, in
the days of their strength, or
merely surrendered or passed over
to the enemy, rejoicing to escape
from the Austrian domination.

An Italian Military Commission
was expressly sent to Russia, in
order to sort them and to assume
the protection of those who should
appear worthy. The Commission had
its permanent headquarters in Petro-
grad, but most of the Irredenti were
concentrated at Krasnoy and Vo-
logda. Many of them remained in
Russia for more than two years,
having been taken prisoners even
before Brusiloff's great haul in
1916. Many died and many are
there still. The Italian Military
Commission worked hard to ship as
many of them as was possible to
Italy, by way of Archangel. Most
of these Irredenti had—and still
have—their families in Italy (where
they took refuge from Austrian per-
secution) and most of them declared
their willingness to fight against
desire—to fight against their former
masters, for the liberation of the
Italian provinces. But even those
who had small love of soldiering
were and are anxious to take ad-
vantage of the opportunity offered
of reaching Italy, where they could
hope to meet their relations and
where they could find profitable oc-
cupation among sympathetic sur-
roundings.

Scarcity of tonnage retarded the
work of sending them home by Ar-
changel and the Military Commis-
sion in Russia had many thousands
still on their hands, when the Bol-

Michaelis To Austria, In The Secret Document

The motive of all of Germany's
acts is the lack of territory, both
for the development of commerce
and colonisation. Germany has to
solve two problems—the freedom
of the seas and the opening of a
route to the south-east. And these
two problems can only be solved
through the destruction of Eng-
land.

Our object is the permanent
securing of the German Empire in
Central Europe and the ex-
tension of its territory. No one
who understands the significance
of this war can doubt that, in
spite of our wish to be moderate,
we shall not allow ourselves to be
deterred from extending the
borders of the empire and from
under all circumstances, annex-
ing such territories as are fitted
for colonisation and are not sub-
jected to the influence of the sea
power.

We can weaken her [Russia]
materially by taking away her
border territories, the Baltic pro-
vinces. By using skillful policies
the Baltic provinces can easily be
Germanised. They will be settled
with Germans and their popula-
tion will double itself. That is the
reason why they must be annex-
ed. ... The frontier between the
German Empire and Poland
must be materially altered. ...
The lakes, which we shall not
leave in the hands of the Russians
at any price, will be included
within our borders.

In the Vosges the boundary line
must be improved by the annexa-
tion of some valleys, so that the
German frontier troops can no
longer be fired upon from French
territory. France will lose Briey
and a strip of land west of Luxem-
burg. The value of Briey in an
economic and military sense is
evident from the fact that 16,000-
000 tons of iron ore are produced
there. For the safeguarding of
the German and Luxembourg iron
industry Longwy must remain in
our hands.

sheviki became all-powerful and—
like the frogs in Aesop's fable—set
to work to exchange King Stork for
King Log.

The obvious danger lest, in the
new disorder, the late soldiers of
the Austrian Empire should lapse
under their former masters made it
necessary to send the Irredenti
eastwards, on the route by which,
in better times, Russian soldiers had
travelled to Salonica. It was as-
sumed that the journey across
Siberia would take about a month
or a little more, but the chaos on
the railways was such that some of
the Irredenti were about four
months on the way, travelling in un-
heated trucks in midwinter and
with never a warm meal. It will
easily be understood that those who
eventually arrived in China repre-
sent a survival of the fittest.

Again in China their immediate
departure was delayed—and is still
delayed—by lack of tonnage (the
problem which at this moment con-
fronts all the Allied Governments
and balks the best laid plans). The
Italian Government is as anxious as
ever to get them home, since skilled
and unskilled labor are at a pre-
mium in Italy as elsewhere, and
many of these men would make
Italian soldiers as good as their
more fortunate relations, who suc-
ceeded in reaching Italy before be-
ing forcibly enlisted in the Austrian
army.

The Irredenti's arrival in China is
a sore subject with the still active
German and Austrian residents, for
these men offer a living and tangi-
ble proof of the vaguely recognised
truth: that the Austrian Empire is
but a patchwork of nationalities,
held together by mere force. The
presence, amongst them, of some
who are of Slav origin serves also
as an illustration of the fact that
Italians, Czechs and Slovenes are
now joining hands to oppose the
great plan of German domination
in the Balkans.

Enemy intrigues are rife in China
and many endeavors have been
made by Austrian agents to approach
the Irredenti, in order to undermine
their faith in the Allies and in Italy,
by the usual Boche methods of false
news, intimidation and bribery. The
Germans have also attempted to
excite Chinese public opinion against

them, explaining their presence here
by stories like the following:

"The Irredenti were originally
Italian soldiers, who passed over to
the Austrians, because in Italy they
were starving, whereas the food and
pay were better in the Austrian
army. They were taken prisoners
by the Russians and only accepted
the protection of the Italian Military
Commission in Russia, in order to
obtain their liberty."

Various Irredenti have been ap-
proached by enemy agents in Tien-
tsin and Peking with the usual story:
"That Italy is about to make a
separate peace; that the Germans
have entered or will soon enter
Paris; that to side with the Allies
in China merely denotes ignorance
of the real state of affairs in Europe,
for victory is with the Central
Powers who will exact vengeance
on all who have opposed them. ..."

The Irredenti, however, are not
to be caught by such fiction; they
know the Austrian methods of old
and some of the enemy agents, who
have approached them, have done
so to their cost. But the more

ignorant among the Chinese have
swallowed the stories told them by
enemy agents and seriously believe,
for example, that the Irredenti are
organising themselves to assault the
Austrian Legation in Peking, etc.,
etc.

Among two thousand men there
must be some black sheep, but on
the whole they form an admirable
body of men. When one remem-
bers how in pre-war days, when the
various foreign guards were in full
strength, the overflowing animal
spirits of the men and their rivalry
in sport and other things were some-
times the cause of public distur-
bance, it will be admitted that the
discipline maintained by very few
officers among the Irredenti, and
their quiet, orderly conduct, in cir-
cumstances most trying to their
patience, are worthy of all praise—
even though such discipline and such
orderly conduct are but what the
public of Tientsin and Peking have
a right to expect, in view of the
heart-whole help and sympathy that
the Allied communities have extend-
ed to these new allies since their
arrival in China.

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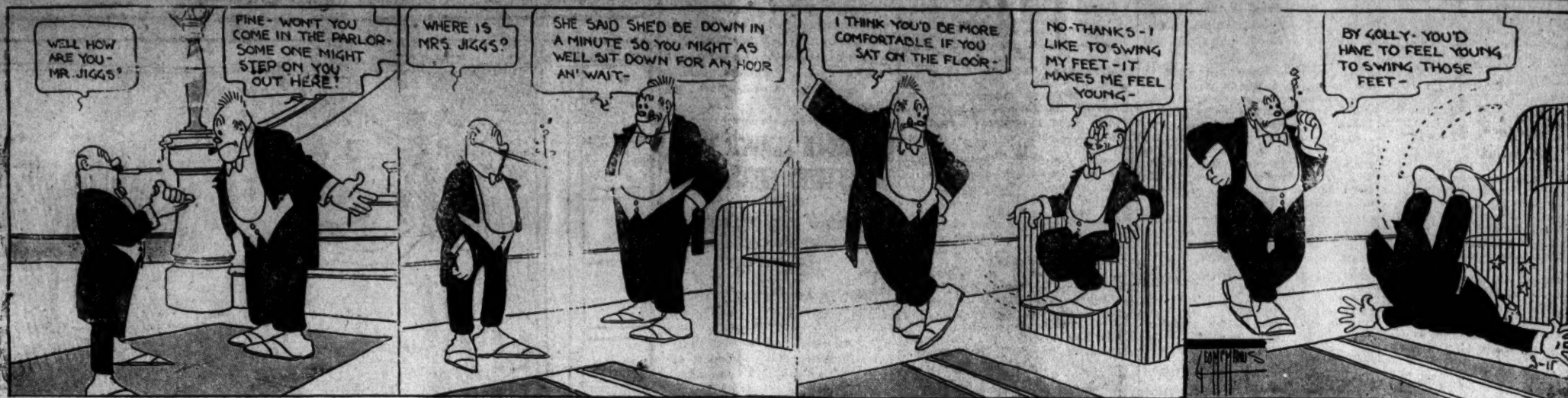
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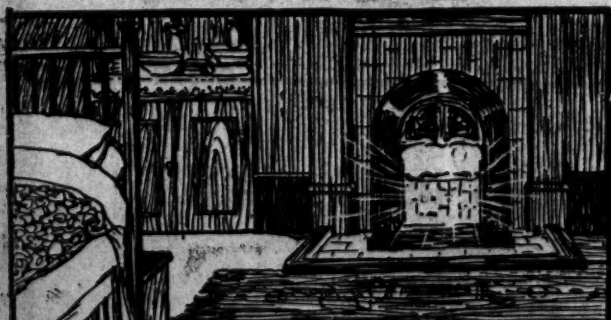
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An Irish View Of The War

(From Tuam (Ireland) Herald).

In this, the fourth year of the most destructive and devastating war that ever scourged humanity, Europe still continues to be drenched in blood. All its States, principalities and powers, with some few relatively trifling exceptions, are ranged in deadly hostility to each other. On the one hand are arrayed all the deadly forces of militarism and autocracy, represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—the four least advanced States, and on the other side are to be found all the progressive and liberty-loving countries—peoples against princes. It is a terrible life and death struggle between absolutism against democracy; liberty struggling with autocracy. It is a fight in which there can be no compromise, and a conflict in which one or other must go down.

Only in the minds of the most infatuated and ignorant is there any doubt of the real issues at stake. Every thinking man of clear vision cannot now at least fail to recognise what is really the issue of this fearful war, this titanic combat, the true inward meaning of this world war—its purpose, its object and its inevitable outcome.

Even America, aloof hitherto from European diplomacy, that up to this has kept itself free from interfering or from mixing itself up with European conflicts, has been compelled to recognise the worldwide effect which the defeat of the democracies of Europe now in deadly grips with their avowed enemy would result in, and seeing the peril before them and before itself, ultimately has taken up the defiant challenge to civilisation thrown down by Germany, and America has resolved that before that fall power shall succeed the resources of the American nation will be spent and exhausted.

Liberalism, therefore, is fighting for its very life and the whole liberal world is ranged against the forces that seek to stifle, subdue and strangle it. Only the slavish agents and the blind instruments of despotism fail to understand what is at stake. Militarism must either emerge from the war the tyrant of the whole earth or it will be banished for ever from every nation of the earth. It is a final and decisive struggle. The two principles, human liberty and slavery, are antagonistic and opposed and they cannot co-exist longer. Either force or freedom must in the future rule—despotism or democracy must prevail. There can be no further compromise—no more a halfway house—one or other it is to be. That is the real purpose, object and aim of this war.

Peace may come soon or it may be delayed, and that it be soon God grant, but with these truths and principles clear before us it must be a conclusive and a decisive peace—not a makeshift or surrender, no rest to enable the power that brought on the war again to resume it. All that is good and noble in America sees

the need for her intervention. A great republic, America must be false to herself if she did not protect other endangered republics. The leading democracy of the age she would be a traitor to her faith if she did not side with the imperilled democracies of Europe in their fight for freedom.

An American writer, Dean Shaller Mathews, says: "An epoch of civilisation hangs in the balance. Not to have co-operated with a world that is endeavoring to project itself and its future from Germany with its militaristic autocracy, its terrorism and its disregard for international law, the noblest product of civilisation would be a bid for suicide. The American Revolution preserved in America and in England the liberty that goes with independence. Our civil war assured the future of democratic institutions in our united nation. The present war is not born of our independence but of our interdependence among those nations who have dedicated themselves to the task of seeing that government of the people by the people for the people shall not perish from the earth."

These are the undying and imperishable principles, and immortal ideas at stake. For these Europe is deadly grips between two great forces; between them her peoples are struggling for existence—democracy and despotism. Even the fearless Harden, the ablest of German journalists, the man with the blood and spirit of the Pole and the Jew in his virile veins, has in his truly great paper, Die Zukunft, acknowledged the issue at stake and has dared to proclaim in his own country that "the goal of our enemies is democracy and independence." "If," he says, "Germany sees blazing over that goal the great celestial sign of the times, then peace is reachable tomorrow. Over all questions agreement will be achieved easily, but if that condition of things for which millions of people sigh appears to be ignominious, then she must fight on until one group conquers and the other falls in exhaustion."

The ruling party in Germany is still clinging to a belief that it may come well out of the havoc which it has brought. Harden, however, has no illusions on the point and affects no high ideals. He knows what is involved—and has the courage to say it—on the one side, he says, are freedom and democracy and on the other all that are opposed to freedom and democracy. For these aims and purposes Europe sadly but determinedly is entering on the fourth year of the most devastating war the world has ever seen. God grant after all the sorrow, suffering and sacrifice that have been caused, that these eternal and just ends and aims, the preservation of human liberty and civilisation, without which life would not be worth living, will soon be secured and for all time safeguarded, and that peace may be brought to the warring nations.

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(Space given by John Goddard, Optician)

The Suicide Squadron

(Continued from Page 6)

port. The fight took place in mid-September, 1914.

The other day the Carmania passed up the Hudson River, and a British merchant officer in the Naval Reserve, who was looking from my office window, came to the salute. That shows how merchant men feel toward the Carmania; for her fight with the Cap Trafalgar was the first big sea-battle of the war, and the merchantship men proved thereby their value to the nation.

Three Yankee Heroes

The three Americans who refused to leave the tug Vigilant, and who brought her into port after she had been abandoned by her captain and the rest of the crew, are certainly worthy of niches in some Hall of Fame. She was one of the American tugs purchased by Great Britain, and started across the Atlantic under her own steam. It was in the late autumn of 1916, even in a calm summer sea such a voyage is a risky thing for a tugboat, and she was in difficulty from the start. During the entire trip she was smothered in huge seas; in mid-Atlantic she was so sorely tried that, when the Holland-America Liner Ryndam came along, the Vigilant's captain deemed it his duty to abandon her and save the lives of his crew, for he had abandoned hope of getting her safely across.

But the three Yankees—Ferguson, Smith, and Welch—thought differently, and chose to stay by the ship. After the Ryndam had disappeared below the horizon, the weather grew worse, till the little tug was having a taste of the most violent gale seen on the Atlantic in 1916. She was simply buried beneath great seas, all the gear on deck went by the board, and at last the steering gear got jammed and the tug was thrown on her beam-ends. As she wallowed in the trough, it seemed impossible that she could live; but the next minute found her still there, with Ferguson battered in the pilot-house, Welch at the engine, and Smith in the stoke-hold, firing the boiler whenever the lurching allowed him to keep his feet for a moment.

Live she did, or we should never have heard the tale. For three days the men had neither food nor drink; yet, weak to the point of exhaustion, and sustained only by their own Yankee grit and the incalculable good fortune which often smiles upon a daring adventure, they brought the Vigilant into Bantry Bay. There are, of course, records which furnish more exciting reading; but until we entered the war, this was the first real exhibition for many years of old-time Yankee seamanship.

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OVER 300 ARE PRESENT AT GETZ BROS. BANQUET

Large Gathering Of Chinese
And Americans Attend Dinner
To Mr. Louis Getz

Between three and four hundred prominent business and professional men, both foreign and Chinese, gathered in the Hall of the Republic at the Great World last evening for the banquet tendered by Getz Brothers and Co. of the Orient in honor of Mr. Louis Getz of San Francisco, the firm's president. A number of the wives and lady friends of the foreign banqueters were also present.

The big hall was decorated with the flags of China and America and of the other Allied nations and throughout the evening entertainers and performers who interspersed their music and acts between courses.

Mr. E. B. Walte, vice-president of the company, acted as toastmaster and, after proposing the healths of the Presidents of the two republics, introduced Mr. Getz with a neat little speech in which he referred to the unflinching cordiality existing between the firm and the Chinese business community of Shanghai.

Mr. Getz expressed his pleasure at meeting again his many friends in Shanghai.

"It is now about thirty years since we established business connections in this great country," he said, "and my experience during that time has enabled me to become thoroughly acquainted with your requirements, thereby satisfying your demands, and I cannot help but feel that such has been the case, as the progress of our business has shown. From a small beginning it has grown to such an extent that we today have connections in almost every part of the world."

Mr. Getz spoke of the formation of the China Commerce Club of California, of which he was one of the founders, and told of its work to promote friendly relations between China and the United States. The club entertains Chinese visitors to San Francisco and, Mr. Getz said, is now using its efforts to secure a ruling by the United States War Board whereby the Chinese and Americans in China will be accorded the same consideration by the government as is given other national colonies. Reports from the home office, he said, indicated that the effort would succeed.

Speeches in response were made by several prominent Chinese and Judge Lobingier of the United States Court for China also spoke, referring to the happy relations between the Getz company and the Chinese commercial community as typifying the ever tightening bond between America and China.

Mr. Getz calls for home on the Venezuela today.

THREE NEW V.C.'s GIVEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Three new Victoria Crosses are gazetted, including Lieutenant R. F. Hayward of the Wiltshires. The Gazette says of his exploit:

"While commanding his company he displayed almost superhuman endurance and very rare courage. Although buried, wounded in the head and deafened during the first day of the operations, his arm shattered two days later and being subsequently again seriously injured in the head, he refused to leave his men until he collapsed. Although the enemy was incessantly attacking, he continued to move in the open from trench to trench, absolutely regardless of his own safety and concentrating entirely on reorganizing the defenses and encouraging his men. The complete failure of many very determined attacks against his trenches was almost entirely due to his magnificent example and ceaseless energy."

COTTON RISE IN EGYPT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, April 26.—A note issued by Sir William Brunyate, Acting Financial Advisor to the Egyptian Government, states that the phenomenal increase in the price of cotton is maintained, and he says that in 1917 the Egyptian cotton crop will yield £(Egyptian) 60,000,000 as against £(Egyptian) 39,000,000 in 1916.

The Egyptian Cotton Growing Committee in London is strongly pressing for a resumption of the reclamation schemes in the Nile Delta, which were suspended at the outbreak of the war, but the labor resources of Egypt are presently being employed for military purposes.

No Change Of Policy For Japan, Says Goto

(Continued from Page 1)

changeable, loyalty to the Allied cause.

"We seek the friendship, co-operation and assistance of China. We ask China to disentangle herself from old prejudices and the enmesh of intrigue planted and fostered by the enemy. Just now complete unity is essential to victory. The Lansing-Ishii notes even have been used by the enemy to create ill-will in China, but we feel now that the Chinese Government understands the entire friendliness of Japan. We seek the full co-operation of China for our mutual protection and advantage."

With regard to Russia, Baron Goto said that the situation had afforded much comfort to the enemy but above all an opportunity to increase the activity of his malevolent propaganda. Such a propaganda was now going on in Siberia, more particularly with a

view to an entanglement between Japan and Russia as well as between America and Japan. For instance, the landing of a few British and Japanese marines at Vladivostok, a natural local occurrence, had been magnified out of all proportion.

Japan has not for a moment made light of the spread of this inimical influence in Eastern Siberia, both as a menace to Japan and China but also as against the Allies.

Neither has Japan lost sight of the fact that Russia is a Power endeavoring to reorganise a machine which is temporarily out of order. Japan must give encouragement, assistance and support to the work of reorganisation. We trust the sound sense of the Russian people will not be misled by the reports circulated to keep these two neighbors apart.

"Finally I repeat there is no change, nor will there be any change, in the policy of this Government because of the changes in the Cabinet. We will maintain the peace of the Far East and will help our neighbors and friends to the limit of our capacity."

Baron Goto, gave his first reception yesterday to the Diplomatic Corps. The Chinese Minister conversed with him in Japanese, being the only diplomat present who did not require an interpreter.

The distinguished Chinese visitors here are pleased with the appointment of Baron Goto.

Soviet and City Council Clash In Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 26.—A telegram from Vladivostok states that there has been a serious breach between the Soviet and the Municipal Council.

On the night of the 24th the latter passed a resolution not to obey the regulations laid down by the former but the Soviet, which holds the actual power, has passed a resolution to appeal to force against the Municipal Council and Zemstvo.

The situation is critical.

AUSTRALIANS WILL ADD TO FORCES IN SERVICE

Recruiting Conference To Make
Utmost Efforts Against German Militarism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 24.—The Recruiting Conference has unanimously resolved, in this time of unparalleled emergency, to make the utmost efforts to avert defeat at the hands of the German militarism. It urges the Australian people to unite wholeheartedly to secure the necessary reinforcements for the Australian forces by voluntary enlistment.

The Melbourne Age comments that the result of the Conference gives cause for cordial congratulation. The terms of the resolution may be accepted as a pledge binding each organization to exhaust its resources to induce men eligible for military service to rally to the colors.

Mr. F. G. Tudor, speaking at a union gathering, declared that the Conference had done its best in the interests of Australia and the Empire. Labor was not lukewarm towards the war. They were in it and they must stay there.

ALLIED SUCCESSES IN BALKANS REPORTED

British Detachments Penetrate
Bulgarian Trenches On Wide
Front West Of Doiran

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24.—An official communique from Eastern Headquarters reports:

Fighting activity continued very lively in different sectors.

We scored a series of fresh successes.

Detachments of British troops west of Doiran penetrated the Bulgarian trenches on a wide front, destroyed dugouts and inflicted heavy losses.

In the region west of the lakes, a mobile reconnoitering column operating north of Devole drove the enemy from the line of heights dominating the right of the Ura Valley, captured two villages beyond and took some prisoners.

Several attacks made by the enemy in the Cerna Bend were repulsed.

GRIEG WORKS DELIGHT WOMEN'S MUSIC CLASS

Mrs. Kirkemo Sings In Norwegian
At Final Program In Miss
Webster's Series

The works of Edward Grieg, "He who made Norway loved by all countries," constituted the program at the final meeting of the American Women's Club Music Study Circle at the Carlton Cafe yesterday afternoon, when those present enjoyed a real treat in hearing Mrs. M. Kirkemo sing several of the more famous Grieg songs, in Norwegian.

Mrs. Kirkemo, who kindly consented to take part in the program after the Circle had been notified that Mrs. Theoreson was unable to appear, delighted the big audience with her interpretation of the truly delightful songs of the great Grieg.

The program was under the direction of Miss Frances Webster Adams, who gave a short biographical sketch of the composer. Miss Webster has directed the series of programs for the Music Study Circle and yesterday's audience testified enthusiastically of Miss Webster's ability to select composers and programs to delight the American women of the city. The American women of Shanghai owe Miss Webster much, and sincere regret was expressed yesterday that the Grieg concert was the last in the series.

The program was altered from the one published previously and several numbers were added when Mrs. Kirkemo consented to sing.

The latter delighted with several selections, the first of which was "The Swan," a dainty song, which truly typifies Edward Grieg. Miss Kirkemo gracefully interpreted the superb climax when "The Swan" after years of silence, finally sings.

Mrs. Kirkemo followed with "Queen Margaret's Lullaby," "The Journey Away," and finally, Grieg's most famous song, inspired by his supreme devotion to his wife, "I Love Thee." For an encore, Mrs. Kirkemo sang, "The Lark."

Mrs. Powell, who with Miss MacLeod played Grieg's Sonata for violin and piano, rendered several piano solos, all the works of Grieg. The program gave Mrs. Powell an opportunity to show her powers, for the various numbers called for difficult contrasts. "Poeme Eroique" was followed by the dainty, "Butterfly," a selection which is light and airy in the extreme. Then came the sad and dignified "Nocturne," next the lively, "March of the Dwarfs," and finally the well known Grieg "Bridal Procession."

Miss MacLeod's well known ability on the violin asserted itself in the Sonata with Mrs. Powell.

At the conclusion of the program Miss Webster expressed her thanks to all who had co-operated to make the series of classes successful.

REGISTRATION IN CANADA FOR ALL OVER 16 YEARS

Object Is To Get Figures On
Labor Resources Of
Dominion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, April 24.—In connection with National Registration in June, the Government has ordered that all residents in Canada over 16 years of age must register. The penalties for non-compliance will be a fine or imprisonment or both; disfranchisement; deprivation of the right to hold any position of employment or to earn wages, or to employ others, or to hold public office, or to travel by railway or boat, or to use hotels and restaurants. Persons employing a defaulter, selling him a railway or steamboat ticket, or supplying him with board and lodging will be liable to the same penalties.

The scheme is intended to provide information respecting the labor resources of Canada.

Although conscription of labor is not contemplated the Registration Board will be empowered to name industries in which men of certain ages must not be employed.

Loss Of Richthofen Blow To Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 24.—The Commander of the German air forces in the obituary notice of Baron von Richthofen says: "His death is a deep wound for our entire air force."

Compulsory Clauses For New Zealand Loan

Contributions Reach £8,500,-
000 But £1,000,000 More
Is Still Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, April 24.—The contributions to the New Zealand War Loan of £9,500,000 amounted to £8,500,000. The compulsory clauses will be enforced to secure the balance.

CANADIAN LEADER NOT TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Sir Wilfred Laurier Will Not
Accompany Premier Borden
To London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 24.—In the Senate today Mr. Miller, Minister of Repatriation, replying to a question regarding the proposed attendance of various Opposition leaders in the Dominions at the Imperial Conference, said that he had been informed that Sir Wilfred Laurier, the leader of the Canadian Opposition, would not accompany Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, to London.

The Governor of Victoria has decided to present the King's Shield to the Municipality which provides most recruits.

It is reported that the Commonwealth is about to mobilise trained men and volunteers between the ages of 21 and 50 for Home Service.

S.V.C. Inspection Today

Inspection parade for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will take place at the Race Course today. All of the units will be on hand for the official annual exercises and a fine spectacle is anticipated. The inspection will begin at 3:30 p.m.

Informal Opening For Baseball Season Today

Sailors Will Play Shanghai Or
Two Picked Nines Will
Clash In Scrub Game

The baseball season will open at the Race Course this afternoon but the inauguration of the 1918 season will be decidedly informal. A scrub game will be played between two picked teams in order that the powers-that-be in local baseball may have a look at the new material. Several players worked out yesterday.

The meeting of the baseball committee, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed until Monday afternoon at the American Club. President R. T. Dunn said yesterday that a meeting of all club members would probably be called prior to the formal opening of the season as there are several propositions awaiting decision.

This afternoon an attempt will be made to stage a game between sailors from the U.S.S. Monocacy and Villalobos and the Shanghai team, but if enough civilians are not on hand to meet the combined sailor aggregation, it will be the old game of "choose up sides."

The game this afternoon will serve to show what some of the ambitious ones can do under fire and it will also give some of the Hong managers a chance to get a line on their material for all candidates for Hong teams will be out today.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The April revolver competition of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club for the Expert's Medal and Bar will close Tuesday evening, April 30. During May the Club's ranges will be used for practice and instruction purposes for the benefit of any of the Allies who are leaving Shanghai for the war. Free instruction will be given in the use of the revolver and the latest .45 caliber automatic pistol. The Ladies' Annual Championship, the Allcomers' Championship and the monthly competition will be postponed until the Autumn.

Shanghai Wounded Soldiers Fund

Amount on hand as previously acknowledged \$4,685.84
Donation per J. A. Smallbones, Esq. being part proceeds Raffle held under the auspices of the Over-

mas Club and the Philanthropic Society \$205.00
Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association per H. Witch \$22.88
In Memorandum—A. C. Crighton per Mr. and Mrs. Olsen 16.00
\$4,918.22
D. M. Graham, Hon. Treasurer, Shanghai Wounded Soldiers Fund.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Date Address From
April 24.—Wessmann Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Shanghai New York
25.—Wueasing Company Shanghai San Francisco



THE FILAMENT OF THIS LAMP is the strongest ever made. It is covered by more than 30 different kinds of patents.

The light given is bright as a diamond, and thus it is well-named.



BRILLIANT WIRE LAMP

Obtainable from the principal electrical dealers and contractors

AS

BUY

LIBERTY

BONDS

GO TODAY. TIME IS SHORT.

IT'S A COMMON CAUSE.

(This space given by the Central Garage Company)

JUST ARRIVED

Sapporo Black Beer

THE PUREST AND BEST

Apply to

The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., Tel. 2560

GANDE PRICE & CO., Tel. 205

Shanghai-Malay Estates

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held Thursday at the office of Mr. M. G. Beck (Secretary) No. 50 Peking Road.

Mr. G. Grayrigg presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Truman and L. E. Canning (Directors). Mr. Beck (Secretary) and shareholders representing 19,728 shares.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I will with your permission take them as read.

Extensions.—You will notice that only 2 acres have been planted up during 1917. Owing to labor shortage we have been forced to suspend operations on the proposed extensions until such time as a sufficiency of labor is assured to cope with the work, and to maintain the clearings in good condition. This is a misfortune, as neither estate is large enough at present to give us the benefit of the most economical working, and we intend to push ahead with the extensions as soon as conditions permit.

Crop.—From the report you will have seen that we were 25,533 lbs. short of our estimate. Chengai estate was 13,353 lbs. short, for some inexplicable reason October and November showed an amazing drop, which was general throughout the district. Goodheart was 12,200 lbs. short. The manager attributes 5,000 lbs. of this to the decision of the visiting agents not to tap Division III, some 108 acres on which the trappable trees are at present too scattered. The balance is due to the extensive thinning out operations, rain and the change over from the "V" out to the single quarter cut.

Costs.—These still remain high being about one penny per lb. above the previous nine months owing to the dearer prices of all supplies. War tax and duty account for a further 2.04 pence per lb. Estimates for current year show a slight increase over 1917 again attributable to the same reasons.

Weeding.—As stated in the report, the whole planted area is in a clean weeded condition. The estimated cost over the whole of the Chengai planted area for this year is 69 cents per acre per month, and 90.67 in the case of Goodheart, both showing a reduction on last year.

Diseases and Thinning Out.—Nearly \$10,000 was spent in combating disease, and thinning out. This work is of necessity being vigorously pursued and close on \$20,000 is estimated in

the budget of 1918 for these important purposes.

Buildings.—All buildings are reported in good condition. No building program is budgeted for the current year.

Mr. Truman visited the estates during February of this year, and his report is of great assistance. I voice the board's appreciation of the work done by the Straits agents, the managers and the secretary during the past year.

Accounts.—Turning to the accounts, in common with all other Companies operating in sterling countries, the high exchange has had a very adverse effect on our profits. Another adverse factor being the lower price of rubber. You will see that after paying dividends on the preference issue amounting to £15,000, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is £15,204.56.72, which the board recommends be dealt with as follows:

To depreciation on Factory, Plant and Machinery 2,272.06
To depreciation on Wells and Water Supply 586.89
To depreciation on Cattle and Carts 99.85
To Carry Forward 17,497.92
20,456.72

Directorate.—Upon the resignation of Mr. Benjamin, Mr. L. E. Canning was invited to fill the vacancy. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. R. N. Truman retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1917, as printed and circulated to the Shareholders be adopted. Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Kadoorie.

That Mr. Reginald Noble Truman be re-elected a Director of the Company.—Proposed by Mr. F. J. Burrett and seconded by the Chairman.

That Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company until the next annual meeting at a fee of £250, such fee to include the audit in the Straits.—Proposed by Mr. Burrett and seconded by Mr. Canning.

Before the termination of the meeting the Chairman referred to the Directors' report under the heading of "1918 Crop Estimate; Goodheart Estate 117,500 lbs." He said that they would not get 117,500 lbs. unless they tapped division 3. This decision was still in abeyance, and if they did not tap division 3 they would be 7,500 short of the estimate.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on April 23, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30
Fish
Bream per lb. 12-14
Cod " 12-14
Mackerel " 12-14
Pomfret " 30-40
Salmon " none
Sardines " 14-16
Soles " 12-14
Whitebait " 12-14

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none
Duck " 50-60
Eggs per doz. 15-17
Fowl per lb. 12-14
Geese each 80-100
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 18-20
Plover " 6-8
Quail each 14-16
Snipe " 12-14
Turkey per lb. 20-25
Wild Duck " 8-10
Wild Pigeons " none
Woodcock " 25-30
Wild Geese " none

Fruit

Apples per lb. none
Bananas " 10-12
Cherries " 5-7
Cocoanuts each 16-18
Chestnuts per lb. none
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. none
Lemons each 7-8
Limes per lb. 15-20
Mangoes per doz. none
Mangosteens each none
Oranges per lb. 10-15
Peaches " none
Peraimmons " none
Pineapples per lb. none
Pines per lb. 8-10
Strawberries " none
Walnuts 12-14

Vegetables

Artichokes per lb. 3-5
Asparagus per doz. none
Broad Beans " 5-6
Broom per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots per lb. 6-8
Cabbage each 8-10
Carrots " 2-3
Cauliflower each none
Celery per bunch 8-10
Egg Plant per lb. 5-8
Green Corn each none
Lentils per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. 50-70
Onions per lb. 10-15
Parsnips per bunch 4-5
Potatoes per pic. \$3.00-3.40
Peas per pic. 8-10
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes per bunch 12-15
Turnips " 2-3

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.75
Flour Australian " \$4.40
Flour Shanghai " \$2.85
Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.60

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle 30
Chinese dairies " 17
Barley per 114 lbs. \$3.05
Bran " \$2.00

Fuel

House Coal per ton \$15.50
Stove Coal per ton \$14.75
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry \$3.00-4.00

Per 100 articles E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

Burr & Brothers

NEW ALARM SIGNAL FOR AMERICAN ARMY

French Invention Heard Two Miles Will Be Used At Front

Paris, March 18.—The American Army in France has just decided to adopt for service at the front a remarkable new form of alarm signal for use in airplane raids and for similar purposes, which has been invented by Professor Pierron of the Sorbonne. It consists of an ordinary bugle connected with two bottles of carbonic acid in such a way as to give very penetrating sounds, which can be heard at a distance of two miles.

The whole apparatus, which is called an acoustic bugle, weighs between eight and ten pounds, and is so simple that a child of 5 years can operate it. It can be placed on a taxicab in a moment and used as a traveling alarm en route.

Eight hundred of these bugles are now ready. They have been utilized at the French front and it is proposed to use them for giving the alarm in future air raids on Paris and its suburbs.

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Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suwei left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday. The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. is expected to arrive at Woosung on Monday, the 29th instant. She will be despatched for San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Honolulu on the 30th inst.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru left Manila for Shanghai on Tuesday, may be expected to arrive at the Custom's Jetty today about 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki tomorrow.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 26, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 107 = Tia. 93.45
@ 7.32 = Mex. 127.66
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.125
Shanghai Gold Bars 978 touch Tia. 293
Copper Cash per tael 1805
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/6d. = Tia. 4.53
exch. @ 7.32 = Mex. 127.66
Peking Bar
Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 491d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m. a. %
4 m. a. %
6 m. a. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d. a.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 34.75
Consols £

Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4/5
India Demand 4/5
Paris Demand 604
New York Demand 1051
Hongkong T.T. 701
Japan T.T. 335
Batavia T.T. 335

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/7d.
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/7d.
London 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/7d.
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/7d.
Paris 4 m/s. Ctd. 631
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 110

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR APRIL
HK Tia. 4.12 @ 4/4%
" 1 @ 593 Francs 6.61
" 0.57 @ 103% Gold \$1
" 1 @ 60 Yen 2.23
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.64
" 1 @ — Roubles
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. 15.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, April 26, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
New Engineering Tia. 18.00
New Engineering Tia. 18.25
Telephones Tia. 79.00
Telephones Tia. 16.50
Unofficial
International Cotton (ord.) Tia. 170.00
Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Tia. 8.60
Shanghai Cotton Tia. 139.00
Langkats Tia. 16.50
Shanghai Docks Tia. 108.00
Shanghai Lands Tia. 68.00

Cotton Market

In their report for week ending April 25, Messrs. Noel Murray and Co. write as follows: In regard to the local cotton outlook:
Local Market.—Conditions remain as last, importers are not wanted in the picture at the moment, as dealers have a plentiful supply of paid for goods to push forward directly the demand arises and until that time arrives, they will not require to replenish their stocks. There is a fair enquiry for heavy Grey goods from Ningpo but most of the other dependencies are waiting for more peaceful and therefore safer times, before ordering more goods to be sent to them.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Dominion Rubber Co. Meeting

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., held its fourth annual general meeting yesterday at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Meyer and Messor. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided and was supported by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, G. Grayrigge and E. A. Messor, directors. The total number of shares represented was 10,755.

The chairman in his speech said: "I anticipate that you will, as usual, accept the report and accounts as having been read."

"You will not have been surprised to find that the accounts placed before you tell the story of the effect of war conditions upon the working of our business and the price of rubber. In spite of an increase in production amounting to over 30%, our revenue as per working account declined about Tia. 85,000. The average selling price for the year was 2/1.74 per lb. or nearly 6½d. per pound under the rate for the previous year. As our rubber was sold throughout the year at the Singapore auctions, our selling price represents about the average auction price for all grades."

"We made a contract in 1916 to deliver 40 tons of rubber to Russian buyers, 30 tons of which were shipped in that year, but owing to the disturbed state of that country the British Government would not issue export permit from Singapore for the balance of 10 tons, which was therefore disposed of in the ordinary way at auction. Permits for Russia are still withheld and it is of course impossible to say when business will again be possible. In the meantime the adjustment of the outstanding contract is being carefully looked into but you will understand that it might be prejudicial to the company's interests to enter into details at this meeting."

"Among other adverse conditions, the supply of labor to both estates has not been entirely satisfactory and here again every effort that is possible is being made to improve matters. Our requirements for labor are becoming more insistent owing to the fact that we have extensions in hand on both estates. The extensions in question are receiving particular care both in regard to the clearing of land and to the manner of planting, while the visiting agents' reports show that the young trees are showing up very well. The increased production of the estates enabled us to keep our cost of production fairly stationary in the face of increased prices of materials, etc. and at the same time to pay a war tax amounting to about 1½d. per pound, representing a payment to Imperial Funds of about \$23,000 during the year. As the report contains all

the usual statistics, I need not take up your time by going into further details of the working of the estates beyond saying that we enjoy the advantage of retaining the services of our two capable managers, Messrs. Cantrell and Philip.
"Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that in accordance with a resolution passed at the general meeting held in April, 1917, we have written off 'Premium on Issue of New Shares' Tia. 162,500, from the value of the property taken over from the old company and which now stands in the Books at a net value of Tia. 22,344.34. Other assets have been written down in accordance with our usual practice and the directors recommend writing off further sums. By this means the amount of Tia. 45,377.30 to be carried forward to new account will represent nothing but cash and liquid assets. In the midst of a crisis in the European war and with shipping facilities becoming gradually more restricted, your directors have felt that the safety of the company should have their first consideration and that such funds as we now hold should be conserved to meet any unforeseen emergency. They therefore trust the shareholders will support their recommendation that the entire balance as mentioned be carried forward to a new account and no dividend paid."

"I may mention that the secretaries and general managers have voluntarily reduced their commission on profits to 2½% which is half the amount allowed under their Agreement with the company."

"I now propose the first Resolution, that the report and accounts for the year 1917 as printed and circulated be passed, and before putting this resolution to the meeting, I shall be pleased to do my best to answer any questions any Shareholders may wish to ask."

No questions being asked, Mr. Byrne put forward the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:
That the report and accounts for the year 1917 as printed be passed. Proposed by E. T. Byrne, seconded by E. S. Kadoorie.

That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a director of the Company. Proposed by G. Grayrigge, seconded by V. Meyer.

That Mr. G. Grayrigge be re-elected a director of the Company. Proposed by E. A. Messor, seconded by E. S. Kadoorie.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected as auditors of the company at an annual remuneration of Tia. 400 for Shanghai and Singapore. Proposed by Mr. V. Meyer, seconded by Mr. E. A. Messor.

Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending April 19, Messrs. Maxon and Taylor write as follows:

The share market has been subjected to little bursts of activity, followed alternately by utter stagnation, the volume of business on the whole being quite small. Until rates can be got down to a level where buyers will be tempted we do not look for any great activity.

Shanghai stocks have been the medium of a fair business, the sensation of the market there being the rise in Internationals, Lau Kung Mows, and Orientals, following on the various rumors connected with either amalgamation with other Companies or outright purchase by Syndicates.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have again been dealt in at 590.
Marine Insurances—Cantons at 320, North Chinas at Tia. 120, Yangtzes at 320 and Unions at 380 are all wanted at quotations.

Fire Insurances—China Fires at 113 and Hongkong Fires at 306 are in demand.
Shipping—Douglases fell to 70 in the beginning of the week, but have since recovered to 68½ ex the dividend of 4 paid yesterday. Steamboats have been a firm market at 22 for the most part of the week, but are now quoted 22 sellers. Preferred Indos at 32½ are unchanged from last week, whilst Deferred Indos are offered at 1150 with no business passing except at considerably lower rates. Star Ferries could be obtained at 27½ and Shells have been dealt in at 120s.

Refineries—China Sugars are a firm market at 81 and 82 for cash and April respectively. Malabons have come to business at 29 and 29½.

Oils and Mining—Raubes are offering at 42.35 and Unions have buyers at 15. Langkats could be placed to a fair extent at Tia. 16, Kallans at 40 and Tronaks at 32.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have weakened to a selling rate of 82½ with buyers offering 81. Hongkong Docks have firmed to a buying rate of 123 for cash and 123½ done for April. Shanghai Docks have buyers at Tia. 106 for cash and Tia. 110 for June.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals at 90, Hongkong Hotels at 87½, and Hongkong Lands at 85 could all be placed at quotations. Kowloon Lands at 27½, West Points at 78, and Humphreys at 55½ are all quiet.

Electric Companies—Hongkong Electric have buyers at 49 and Hongkong Tramways at 56. China Lights have again changed hands at 44.15.

Miscellaneous—China Borneos at 89, Dairy Farms at 29, and Ropes at 26 have been dealt in at quotations. Waterboats at 11 are quiet. Providers have buyers at 7.20, probably higher rates would be paid. Wm. Powells have changed hands at 43. Cements are quoted 36½ buyers with sellers at 36.90.

Exchange—The Demand rate on London in 3-1½ and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 70.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, April 26.—Today's silver price were:
Bar silver spot: 48½d. Small offerings. Firm.
Previous quotation, London, April 19:
Bar silver spot: 47½d. Sellers holding back. Steady.

Freight Market

In their report for week ending April 25, Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write as follows:

There is no change to report in our Homeward Freight market to the United Kingdom as far as British tonnage is concerned, as the whole of it is still carrying Government contract cargo but we hear reports that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplate shortly putting up their rates on cereals, etc. to 1000/- per ton with other commodities in proportion by their extra steamers from Japan to the United Kingdom.

Via Pacific—Owing to the imminent reduction of tonnage on Pacific there is every indication of rates hardening and it is almost certain that the Trans-Pacific Freight Tariff Bureau will increase its rates from about middle of May to Gold 800 per ton, weight or measurement, for general cargo, Antimony to G. 330 per 2,000 lbs. Tea to 800, Pongees to 750, plus 1% ad val. and silk to 100 per 100 lbs.

Constarwise—Our Northern market has shown rather more activity since our last issue and the "liners" have been fully employed in their regular trades; there is a certain amount of enquiry from Newchwang and there is also plenty of cargo offering from Yangtze Ports. The Hongkong market is ruling slightly easier at present.

For the United Kingdom—The next boats advertised on this berth are the s.s. Kaga Maru for London and the s.s. Shidzuoka Maru for Liverpool.

For New York via Panama—The s.s. Toyama Maru, which was to have sailed from Japan end of this month, has been exchanged for the Tattori Maru leaving early in May after which there is no vessel fixed for this berth as yet.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on April 24:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$112 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$112 per picul equivalent to 2s. 4½d. in London.

Market active advance caused by impending reduction in import to America in combination with immediate shipping facilities, offered 902 tons sold 641 tons.

Messrs. Meyer and Messor advise as follows regarding Singapore Rubber Auctions:

"The Singapore Rubber Auctions this week showed prices of 112 to 108 for Pale Crepe and 112 to 106 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easier."

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, April 24.—Today's rubber price were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 7d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quieter.
Previous quotation, London, April 23:
Spot: 2s. 6d. buyers.
July to December: 2s. 7d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dearer.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$575 B.
Chartered 271
Russo-Asiatic R. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton \$250 B.
North China Tia. 122½ B.
Union of Canton \$730 B.
Yangtze 12
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. Tia. 20½ B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$133 B.
Hongkong Fire \$306 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tia. 108
Indo-China Def. 120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (C) Tia. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug (F) Tia. 40

Mining

Kalping Tia. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons. 27s. 6d.
Philippine Tia. 2.80
Raub. Tia. 2.85 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock \$123 B.
Shanghai Dock Tia. 108 B.
New Eng. Works Tia. 18½ B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tia. 72½ B.
Hongkong Wharf \$82½ S.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land. Tia. 60 B.
China Land Tia. 50
Shanghai Land Tia. 60 S.
Welhaiwei Land. Tia. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. \$11 B.
China Realty (ord.) Tia. 50
China Realty (pref.) Tia. 60

Cotton Mills

E-w. Co. Tia. 180
E-w. Pref. Tia. 97½
International Tia. 170
International (pref.) Tia. 62½
Laou-kung-mow Tia. 115
Oriental Tia. 52 S.
Shanghai Cotton Tia. 139
Kung Yik Tia. 15½ B.
Yangtzepoo Tia. 8.65 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tia. 90

Industrials

Butler Tia. Tia. 23
China Sugar \$81 B.
Green Island \$6.90
Langkats Tia. 16½
Major Bros. Tia. 5
Shanghai Sumatra Tia. 70 B.

Stores

Hall and Holts \$15 B.
Llewellyn \$40
Lane, Crawford \$35
Moutrie \$5½ B.
Watson \$18 B.
Weeks Tia. 90

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tia. 9½
Amberg Tia. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java Tia. 7.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch Tia. 2.85 B.
Ayer Tawah Tia. 30
Batu Anam 1913 Tia. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang Tia. 3
Bute Tia. 1 B.
Chemor United Tia. 1 B.
Chempedak Tia. 0
Cheng Tia. 1.55 B.
Consolidated Tia. 2.50 B.
Dominion Tia. 9
Gula Kelampong Tia. 6 B.
Java Consolidated Tia. 14½ B.
Kamunting Tia. 5½
Kapala Tia. 0.50
Kapayang Tia. 27
Karan Tia. 11
Kota Bahru Tia. 5½ B.
Kroewok Java Tia. 16
Padang Tia. 12½ S.
Pengkalan Durian Tia. 5 B.
Permatas Tia. 2½
Repah Tia. 0.92½
Samangas Tia. 0.80 B.
Sebek Tia. 1 B.
Semawang Tia. 8 B.
Shanghai Kelang Tia. 0.70
Shanghai Malay Tia. 7
Shanghai Pahang Tia. 10.70
Sungala Tia. 1.35 B.
Sungala Tia. 1.55
Sungel Duri Tia. 9
Sua Manggis Tia. 4 B.
Sua Kalandan Tia. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban Tia. 0.35 B.
Taiping Tia. 1 B.
Tasah Merah Tia. 0.90 B.
Tebong Tia. 16 B.
Ulobri Tia. 2½
Ziangbe Tia. 4½ S.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber Tia. 140 B.
Culty Dairy Tia. 7 S.
Shal Elec. and Ash. 33
Shanghai Trams Tia. 67
Shanghai Gas Tia. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar Tia. 33
Shanghai Mercury Tia. 30
Shanghai Telephone Tia. 79 B.
S. Sellers, Sa, Sales, B. Buyers

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, April 24.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:
Tenders for Bills.—Highest price, 1s. 5d.; Tenders at 1s. 5d.; Receive, 27%.

Deferred Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 4d.; 29/32; Tenders at 1s. 4d. 29/32; Receive, 27%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000. Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000 fixed.

Coal Market

In this week's report Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write as follows:
Japan Coal.—This market continues in the same dull condition as when last writing and we do not think there is much prospect of any revival before middle of next month when it is hoped that the Silk Filatures will recommence work.

It is worthy of note that owing to the high cost of importing coal from overseas, the Chinese are at last waking up to the fact that it will be decidedly to their advantage to make more use of the coal resources of their own country and they are gradually opening up coal-mines of their own in the Yangtze Valley and elsewhere and this will naturally in the course of time affect the importation of foreign coal unless freights later on return to their pre-war state.

Fushun Coal.—No change.
Kaiping Coal.—There is not much change in this market since last writing.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Saturday, April 27th and 28th.

America's greatest comedian

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"HIS PICTURE IN THE PAPERS"

"HIS PICTURE IN THE PAPERS"

A WHIRLWIND OF LAUGHS

A CYCLONE OF YELLS

A TORNADO OF SCREAMS

THE FIRST AND THE FUNNIEST OF HIS FILMS IN SHANGHAI

BOOK YOUR SEAT TODAY AT ROBINSON'S

MACK SENNETT'S BAND OF FAMOUS TRIANGLE

IN COMEDIANS IN

"CROOKED TO THE END"

A concentrated Crook Drama

This is one of Sennett's best productions and as full of good old laughs as an egg is full of meat.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

MATINEE, Today at 4 p.m.

HENRY KOLKER in

"THE WARNING"

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.

ANTONIO MORENO in

"THE ANGEL FACTORY"

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SIXTH HISTORICAL CONCERT

by

MIROVITH-PIASTRO

postponed to

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st.

Seventh Concert Tuesday, May 7th

Last Farewell Concert Saturday, May 11th

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Manager: A. STROK

"The Eldorado"

3 Jukong Road.

To Complete

"A Perfect Day,"

visit

"The Eldorado."

Come and be

Entertained!

Mr. & Mrs. Doris

Roumanian Duetists

Mlle. La Rigolette

Famous Danseuse.

All Star-Turns!

Prof. Martinez' Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m.



Amusements

Harmston's Circus

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

Location: Chang Su-Ho's Gardens

Matinee Today at 4 p.m.

AGAIN

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Our Grand Change of Programme

New Artistes!

New Acts!!

New Clown Entrees!!!

By our all Star Company

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.

Doors open 3 p.m. Commence 4 p.m. When Children will be admitted at half-price to all parts of the Circus. Special Tram Cars running nightly after every performance.

Prices as Usual

Booking at Robinson Piano Co., Daily

W. HARMSTON, C.M. BRUCE,

Prop

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

Joint Directors:
Sir Anthony Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Alfred Dunt, C.M.G.
Mr. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
Mr. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
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Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Rangoon, Yokohama, Kobe, Manilla, Cebu, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above agencies and branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 40,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Rangoon, Yokohama, Kobe, Manilla, Cebu, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Subscriptions to Liberty Bonds Received by this Bank

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2, Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Agencies and Branches: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMEYER, Manager for China.
"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
Total £34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager:
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London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

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Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000 Roubles.

Reserve Fund 26,000,000 Roubles.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000 Roubles.

Reserve Fund 1,750,000 Roubles.

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Niokolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.
"Buy Liberty Bonds" Buy Today

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.K. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.K. \$1,332,950.00
Reserve Fund H.K. \$240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$40,000.00

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEYER, Manager for China.
G. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.
"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 13,378,500.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.66
Special Reserve Fund \$1,298,553.66

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Changchun, Wuhu, Hankow, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Nanchang, Ningbo, Kweichow, Newchwang, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
\$ HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1830.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 40,000,000

Capital Paid-up 40,000,000

Reserve Fund 25,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimonsaki, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kailu, Peking, Tientsin, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau, London, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 15,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$2,057,768.34

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Land To Victory

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$4,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,345,000.00

U.S. \$7,845,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Singapore, Colon, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1814.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about \$5,000,000)

Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about \$956,388)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tjeng-Tjeng, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office;

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum. For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

E. C. MARRIOTT, Manager.

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 582,500

Reserve Fund 850,000

Let your money

EARN PEACE

and

4 1/4 PER CENT

BUY

LIBERTY

BONDS

Do It Now

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Ruying Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 20,000,000

Reserve Yen 18,750,000

Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the world.

S. KANAKA, Manager.

Telephones:—

3815 Manager. 4683 Comptroller.

3850 Gen. Office. 4631 Nights only.

3850 General Office.

Buy Liberty Bonds—Today

行銀學中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Hsuehchow, Canton, Fengyu, Hongkong, Tsingliangpu.

Shanghai Branch
44, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.

P. B. HAN, Sub-Manager

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Today

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	17.50					10.00	17.50
Japan and U.S.A. via Japan	9.80					9.80	9.80
Japan ports	9.80					9.80	9.80
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	17.50						17.50
Amoy and Swatow	17.50						17.50
Hongkong and Canton	21.00						21.00</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
.. 28	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 30	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
May 1	..	Takawa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.E.K.
.. 19	..	Seattle etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. R.
.. 21	..	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. R.
.. 27	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 27	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 28	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	..	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 3	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 4	..	do	Manila maru	Jap.	O.E.K.
.. 5	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 8	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 10	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 27	4.00	Ningpo	Kiang'een	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 27	..	Hongkong & Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. R.
.. 28	..	A.M. Honkong	Kunming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	..	A.M. Amoy & Hongkong	Kwanlee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	..	Hongkong	Chiocho maru	Jap.	O.E.K.
.. 29	..	Amoy & Swatow	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	..	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	..	Amoy	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
.. 29	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkian	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	..	Takao via F'chow & K'ung	Suma maru	Jap.	O.E.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 27	11.00	Tientsin & Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 27	..	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	..	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Quanton	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	..	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	..	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 30	..	Ningpo	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	..	Tientsin Dairen via Tientsin	Kichoku maru	Jap.	O.E.K.
.. 3	..	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tsunchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	..	Tientsin, Tientsin & Dairen	Sekelung maru	Jap.	O.E.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 27	M.N	Hankow etc	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 27	M.N.	o	Foyuan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	0.00	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangtso	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Luobo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	R. & S.
May 1	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 4	M.N.	do	atsuta	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M.—M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	1151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
.. 26	Japan	Kotobuki maru	115	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
.. 26	Hankow	Kurama maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
.. 26	Hankow	Meitoo	408	Am.	S. O. Co.	WW
.. 26	Dairen	Kobe maru	2568	Jap.	S.M.R.	
.. 26	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 26	Hankow	Aramemnon	2821	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
.. 26	Hankow	Ningshao	808	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 26	Swatow	Hohow	808	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	Tientsin and Dairen	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 26	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingling	1233	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 26	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 26	Japan	Chikago maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 26	Wuhu	Kailoon	987	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Hankow etc.	Yokoyama maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 26	do	Loongwo	2868	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 26	Japan	Fukusan maru	1276	Jap.	M. S. A.
.. 26	do	Takui maru	1276	Jap.	
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	1151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, April 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Sunday, April 28, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtso, Captain J. M. Johnsen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Lianho, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suifu, tons 2,071 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, April 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kungping, Captain J. B. Howie, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI & HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee, Captain A. B. Sangster, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on Sunday, April 28, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hohow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Sunday, April 28, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yungchow, Captain Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 29, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave on Thursday, May 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Suna Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on Wednesday, May 8, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Upolu on April 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shinkiang, Captain Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 29, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, April 30, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

TIEN-TSIN, DAIREN & TSING-TAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo wharf on Thursday, May 2, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Shinyo Maru, tons 23,000 Capt. H. Nagano, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Poyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Nagsan, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shundien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

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CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ... leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" .. (7,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 30, May 2

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen ... leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, May 7, May 9

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 18, Apr. 21

"SUMA MARU" .. (1,537 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, May 6, May 8

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
B.VIII	Apr. ..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.
M.M.	Oct. 26	Cruise	D de Lagre	Fr. g-b.	85
ONWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.
FAOI	..	Cruise	Vilhelms	Am. g-b.

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Empress of Japan May 25	Monteagle July 13

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G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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SHINYO MARU	23,000 tons, for San Francisco	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco	June

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AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.			
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 29
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19
YAMAGUCHI-YOKOHAMA LINE			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)			
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	May 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	May 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida	May 14
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	April 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	May 1
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	May 4
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri	May 8
FOR JAPAN			
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa	April —
TO SEATTLE			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu	May 3
FOR HONGKONG			
KATORI MARU	19,000		June 25
KASHIMA MARU	18,000		June 2
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20
SUWA MARU	21,000		July 22
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular four-weekly service between Japan ports and Australia (via Hongkong and Manila.)			
NIKKO MARU	12,500		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 23
FANGO MARU	14,000		June 19

Regular fortnightly service between Yokohama and Calcutta calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.

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The company also runs express steamers from Japan to China, Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

IMPERILS 20 GREAT BRIDGES IN SIBERIA

Engineer Says Invasion Of Siberia Would Bring Grave Consequences

RUIN FOLLOWS RETREAT

Bridges Would Go Up Were Advance Attempted By A Foreign Army

The wrecking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad will be the first act of the Cossacks, defending Siberia in case of the entry of Japan into the Russian situation, according to Paul de Kilduchevsky, a Russian engineer who has been doing aerial motor work for this Government, says The Japan Advertiser.

Mr. Kilduchevsky was a construction engineer when the great bridges of the railroad were built along its route through Siberia and was connected in an official capacity with the Russian Government. He speaks familiarly of the conditions that will cause the destruction of the road. Between Vladivostok and Irkutsk, 1,000 miles inland, there are twenty bridges, with spans varying from several thousand feet to a mile and a half in length.

"I am thoroughly familiar with the construction of these bridges," he said, "and I know what will happen. You remember in 1915, when the Germans went into Poland toward Prague. There were bridges destroyed then to prevent their advance. There has been destruction at Brest-Litovsk. The Russians may withdraw from Siberia, but they will destroy as they go. The piers of the bridges along the Amur line to the north of Vladivostok and along the southern branch through Harbin are mined. There were special niches left to hold the dynamite in four or five places in each pier and there is a special body of bridge police whose duty is to fire the charges.

Bridges A Great Achievement

"It is as an engineer that I feel keenly the destruction that will take place. The bridges are great works of Russian achievement. We built them without the aid of engineers from any other country. They cost the Russian Government hundreds of millions of dollars. The Tsar was especially proud of them and had moving pictures taken of the entire line. They were shown in all parts of the country to let the people know what Russians could do. It took two hours to see the whole film.

"Some of the greatest of the bridges are the one over the Amur, which is 7,000 feet long, the one over the Sungari, which is a mile in length, and the one at Krasnoyarsk, over the Yenisei River. Twenty of the great bridges in eastern Siberia, the most difficult of construction, would be destroyed without hesitation to bar the Japanese advance.

"Vladivostok is in itself a fortress of the first order. On the high hills around the city batteries are mounted. These will be destroyed before they will be permitted to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

"It is an absurdity to send an army of 600,000 Japanese, which will cost a billion dollars to protect a hundred millions' worth of supplies. It is also an absurdity to suppose that the Germans could go 6,000 miles for the sake of getting hold of such material. Any materials of war which the Germans may desire can be had much nearer home, by short advance into Russian territory.

Does Not Want Nipponese

"Russia has not invited the Japanese to come to her aid. She does not want them and she will not have them. If, as intruders, they enter her boundaries she will use every effort to oppose them. The Russians never have hesitated to destroy everything in the path of an advancing enemy; so that if Japan starts to cross Siberia the pathway will be a devastated region and the progress of her armies slow.

"No one can tell who will establish the next Russian Government, but it is certain Lenin will fall. It may be that the Japanese invasion will serve to unite the opposing forces and bring a new government into being. Talk of a national army is absurd, because a national army already exists. A leader must appear who will be strong enough and of character to command the support of all factions. Russia is out of the war of course. I do not believe she will ever regain sufficient poise in the present struggle to give aid to the Allies.

"The Russian people will have the Germans in Petrograd soon, and a reaction from that may be expected. But there will be no advance of Japan into Russia except over a devastated country."

Wounded Russians Brought to Shanghai

More than 70 Russian soldiers, who arrived here Thursday on the Butterfield and Swire boat Yingchow, were yesterday housed in the premises of the former Tung Chi Medical College, Rue Pere Robert, Frenchtown. Most of them have seen service and several of them are wounded. They are here to recuperate.

FIRE IN HONGKONG ROAD

Fire broke out at 28 Hongkong Road last night at 8.45 o'clock, doing damage estimated at \$500. The second floor of the building was damaged by water but the contents, owned by Dzung Kuhn-he, were not damaged. This is the second fire in 72 hours in buildings owned by Dzung Kuhn-he, the fire at Nanking Road, Wednesday evening doing more serious damage.

Bookings Set Record For Red Cross Showing Of 'Hello, Shanghai!'

Over \$3,700 Secured, Not Including Pit-Or Gallery, For Monday Night

The special American Red Cross performance of "Hello, Shanghai!" to be given Monday night at the Lyceum is already an assured success. Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, who has been busy in boosting the benefit performance, has set a record in Lyceum bookings, by his energetic hustling. Last night the returns showed that no less than \$3,720 had been secured for the house, and this did not include the pit nor the gallery. A few seats for Monday evening's presentation are still available and may be secured by application to Mr. Rosenfeld.

The third performance of "Hello, Shanghai!" will be given at the Lyceum tonight at 9:15. A feature of the entertainment will be the auction of a three-year-old pony belonging to Miss Tita Stephen which will be put up between acts one and two. The proceeds of the sale will go to swell the Allied war funds.

BIGGEST CONCRETE SHIP LAUNCHED IN AMERICA

Builders Hope Big Vessel Will Solve The Submarine Problem

A Pacific Port, March 14.—The largest concrete ship in the world was launched here today. If the vessel stands all tests the builders hope this type will help to solve the nation's need for ship. Every step of the construction has been watched by the Government. The vessel is 320 feet between perpendiculars, 44 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and when loaded will draw twenty-four feet of water. Her displacement will be 7,900 tons and she will have a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons and make ten or eleven knots an hour with triple expansion engines, furnishing 1,750 horsepower. She is ten times larger than any concrete vessel now on record in this country.

Advantages claimed for the new vessel, which was christened the Faith, are that concrete construction does not interfere with steel construction. Plenty of concrete can be built for the present cost of wooden vessels. Concrete vessels of 7,500 tons can be launched within ninety days after work starts, while the cost of the "plant" is "a \$25,000 to \$500,000" compared with a steel shipyard.

Engineers Approve Type

"When the first steel vessels were built people said they'd not float, or if they did they'd be too heavy to be serviceable," said W. Leslie Comyn, president of the concern which built the boat. "Now they say the same thing about concrete. But all the engineers we have taken over this boat, including many who said it was an impossible undertaking, now agree that it is a success."

The floor of the vessel is about four and one-half inches thick, the sides four inches, with a great steel shoe down the bow. Imbedded in the concrete are 540 tons of steel, a continuous basketwork of welded steel mesh and hundreds of heavy iron bars, also welded together.

A watertight wood flooring resting on the bottom beams constitutes the double bottom of the vessel. No provision is made for water ballast, the theory being that the vessel will travel without ballast, riding safely with her heavy bottom. Six concrete bulkheads divide the vessel. The main deck is wood laid on concrete stringers; the shelter deck is concrete. The deadweight is put at 600 tons more than that of a steel vessel of like capacity. The vessel will burn oil, using 140 barrels a day and her reinforced concrete tank will carry thirty days' supply.

35 Killed In Austrian Powder Works Blast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 24.—Thirty-five persons were killed and nineteen injured recently through an explosion at the Blumenthal powder factory, in lower Austria, which was a great center for the production of picric acid.

No Danger Of Famine Now Despite U-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 25.—Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, addressing farmers at Oxford yesterday, paid a tribute to the work of the farmers' committees in increasing the supply of home-grown food by the sacrifice of grass lands. He was now able to say that the country was saved from famine whatever submarines might do.

Rothermere Resigns As Air Board Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 25.—The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rothermere has resigned the post of Director of the Air Force for reasons of health. It is stated that Sir Arthur Roberts, Financial Adviser to the Air Ministry, has resigned owing to differences with Lord Rothermere.

HOPES SURPASSED IN FIVE-DAY TESTS OF LIBERTY MOTOR

Navy Flyers Make Successful Flights Near Washington In Combat Plane Equipped With Engine From Factory

By Herbert Bayard Swope
Washington, March 19.—Although there is doubt, not to say misgivings, in the public mind as to the exact status of our aircraft program, experts say there need be no question about the Liberty Motor, and their opinions have been substantiated in striking manner within the last few days.

Once more the navy has "slipped it over" the army by having a Liberty Motor sent here from one of the factories. Installed in a combat type of plane, it has carried naval aviators in unusually successful test flights for the last five days above the city.

Surpasses Expectations

The Aircraft Board announced a week ago that Liberty Motors, which are technically known as "U. S. 12," would begin ocular demonstrations of their ability this week. While the promise was being made, the navy was on the job. Since both arms of the service use the same motor, the honors are equally divided.

Naval experts who have seen the motor, which is selected from stock, and is one of a number turned out under quantity production methods, say that its performance has exceeded all expectations and that it is no longer a question of being well "over the top." The motor is one of several in the navy hangars on the Anacostia Flats, opposite the Navy Yard here.

It must not be thought that this is merely an experimental test. Those have passed. In fact, the motor was flying with success last October. Then there came slight changes in the detail of construction which greatly increased its speed and horsepower. The experimental tests on the new type, were finished last December, and now, all that is needed is for the motors, as they leave the workshops, to receive the regular tuning up flights.

Thayer In Aircraft Board

It is now made public for the first time that the Aircraft Board, which has included only two civilians in its make-up, Howard Coffin and Richard Howe, has had added to it a third in the person of B. B. Thayer, President of the Western Electric Company, one of the highly organized types of big industrial companies. Mr. Thayer's experience as an executive and production man is expected to prove of much help in the present conditions.

The committee having in charge the investigation of the air program is now in the West. Their reports are being based upon actual figures as of the present and will enable a definite revision of the air program to be made.

GERMAN PLANES BOUND FOR PARIS TURNED BACK

One Is Forced To Land And Crew Of Three Made Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 24.—An official communique reports: Enemy aeroplanes attempting to raid Paris last night were violently fired on. One of them, a triplane, was forced to land near Nogent L'Ardennais and the crew of three were taken prisoners.

'UNSINKABLE' SHIPS TO BE BUILT BY U. S.

Seven Vessels Of Varying Designs To Be Used For Testing

Washington, March 18.—Immediate construction of several types of ships called unsinkable by their designers and approved by construction engineers is to be stated by the Shipping Board, it was learned today.

Seven such ships are to be constructed and tested in actual service, and it is understood that one of the types has the endorsement of naval construction experts headed by Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor, chief constructor of the navy.

One of the designs was submitted by Hudson Maxim, the inventor, who has devoted many months to the problem of beating the German submarine.

While details of the designs are withheld, it was learned from officials today that the chief attributes are double hulls. In one ship the space between the outer and inner hulls would be fitted to carry fuel oil and would be especially designed for oil-burning vessels.

It was learned that on the Maxim ship the compartment would carry ground coal backed by water, and that the coal could be consumed by the ship, being replaced in the compartment by water. The chief purpose of the ground coal, however, it was asserted, would be that the water would atomize the coal gases and counteract the explosive gases of the torpedo.

STUPIDITY OF BERLIN SPY SYSTEM BARED

Most Blundering Secret Service In World, American Chief Shows

New York, March 17.—The German Secret Service has been shown by the Secret Service of the United States to be the most blundering organization of its kind in the world, according to A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, who spoke here at the annual dinner of the Delta fraternity. The only real effect, he said, of the German secret organization in this country had been the important part played by it in bringing the United States into the war as Germany's strongest enemy.

"Some propagandists," said Mr. Bielaski, "have tried to create the impression the branches of our own intelligence service were disorganized and engaged in fighting each other, that the results of their efforts were kept to themselves and that one did not know what the other was doing."

"The United States Secret Service has shown it to be a blundering organization, a failure, whose activities have been revealed as a more complete failure than the operations of any other Secret Service organization in the world."

Mr. Bielaski said that the experience of the last three years had convinced the intelligence service the men who are being sent to France to fight are the equals of the Germans in physical ability and their superiors in intelligence.

"We ought to stop talking," he said, "about the efficiency and wonderful effectiveness of the German soldiers and ought to feel and know that our own men at the front are the superior of the Germans in every way."

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Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
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The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

	Salary.
One surveying engineer.....	\$800
One asst. surveying engineer.....	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets.....	60
One head draughtsman.....	100
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at.....	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,
Secretary.
Tientsin, April 1st, 1918. -17437

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road
Buy and Save—Liberty Bonds

The facts are that our Secret Service is most perfectly co-ordinated.

U. S. Troops Superior To Germans
"The principal reason for the failure of the German propaganda in this country has been the intelligent method by which we offset their efforts. An attempt was made by propagandists to create the impression that the German organization here was a perfect one and impossible to combat."

"The United States Secret Service has shown it to be a blundering organization, a failure, whose activities have been revealed as a more complete failure than the operations of any other Secret Service organization in the world

Business and Official Notices



Public Works Department MACAO

Notification.

It is hereby notified that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this notification in the "Boletim Oficial," tenders for the "Stud of Water Supply" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time.

The conditions of the works are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

Public Works Department,
Macao, 5th April, 1918.
The Engineer Director,
(sgd.) F. A. E. MAIA.

17701

North China Insurance Co., Ltd. Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1917, at the rate of Fifteen per cent upon the Paid-up Capital has been declared.

Warrants for 15s. per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/5/4 per Tael will be issued on 1st May. The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May both days inclusive.

By order of the
Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 18th April, 1918.

17598

Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie In Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. TODAY, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

SIKH SPORTS AND POLICE GYMKHANA

In aid of
MESOPOTAMIA FUND
(Indian Regiments)
To be held on POLQ GROUND
on

MAY 11th

Commencing at 2 p.m.
100 YARDS SHANGHAI
CHAMPIONSHIP

"China Press Challenge Cup"
(Presented by "China Press")
440 YARDS SHANGHAI
CHAMPIONSHIP

"Bradish Challenge Cup"
(Presented by Shanghai Recreation Club.)

Ju Jitsu Competition.
Sword Lance Exercise and Tent
Pegging.

Catch-as-Catch-can Wrestling.
Japanese Sword Fencing Competition.

Donkey Polo Match.

Admission: ONE DOLLAR
Children 50 Cents.

Entry forms for Championship
events may be obtained at all Police
Stations or from Hon. Sec. Gordon
Road Police Station.

17438

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Commencing 1st May
Depots will be open for the sale of
MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at

Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtzepoo Road
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtzepoo Road
20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2 1/2 Cents per lb.
Arrangements regarding deliveries
can only be made through
Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

17714

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

AT HOME

The Directors, General Manager
and Staff will be
AT HOME

to the Shareholders, Constituents
and Friends of the Association on
Monday, 29th April, 1918, (after
the Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders), from Noon to 1 p.m.,
on the occasion of the official opening of the

YANGTZE INSURANCE BUILDING

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez has
kindly consented to perform the
opening ceremony which will take
place shortly after Noon.

No Cards of invitation have been
issued and all friends are therefore
asked to accept this advertisement as
an invitation.

Shanghai, 25th April, 1918.

17687

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931
Price of issue: Lires 86.50

Subscriptions are received by
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that on
the 1st May, 1918, Mr. Chang Tuck
Sow (張德壽) will cease to be
Compradore to our firm, and on and
after that date all communications
relating to our business should be
addressed direct to our firm.

CURRIMBOY & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1918.

17653

BILL SMITH says:

Capital, labor, and
management must
work together for one
common end, and
that all must be in
harmony to make a
satisfactory scheme
of co-partnership.

The Season approaches
when Hiram Mineral
Water will be in Every-
man's Home.
Imitation impossible.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents
Buy Liberty Bonds Today

Claret

Claret
Claret
R. V. Solina & Co.
1 Broadway

17710

The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY
shares are hereby notified that a
Fourth dividend of Tails 1.00 per
share has been declared and will be
payable at the offices of the Liquidator,
No. 10 Canton Road, Shang-
hai, between the hours of 10 a.m.
and noon on and after the 1st May,
1918, against production of the
Liquidator's Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
Liquidator.

17674

A. D. C. Lyceum Theatre

Thursday, 2nd of May

5th and last Performance

OF
"Hello Shanghai!"

Booking for above performance
will open

Tonight, 27th April, 1918

AT 8 A.M.

Seats reserved and not taken
up within 24 hours from time
of booking will be resold.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

NOTICE Cafe Restaurant Trianon

This Resort will be opened shortly at
No. 25 Avenue Edward VII (Cor. Rue Montauban).

It has been fitted with the latest up-to-date improvements which
will be sure to please the most fastidious.

Meals a la carte at all hours

Tiffin..... 12 to 2 p.m.

Dinner..... 7 to 9 p.m.

Suppers as usual after theater hours.

An excellent orchestra will be in attendance for music and dancing.

A. van HERWIJEN,
Proprietor
(late chef of Palace Hotel)

17706

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

Buy Liberty Bonds Today

Do you realize
there are only
four days left

FOR YOU TO PROVE YOUR PATRIOTISM?

The great cause needs your help

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS"

(This space given by Knapp & Baxter, Inc.)

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

(Space donated by the Office Appliance Co.)

Motor-Cyclists

Know Your Speed

STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of
motor-cycling. You can know
at a glance just how fast
you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.



Before you read your copy of MILLARD'S
REVIEW today, be sure that you have done
your very best in promoting the sale of

U. S. Liberty Bonds

The campaign closes Monday and selling
Bonds is JUST like fighting at the front. It's
the last few hard blows that count and lead
to victory.

In this week's issue of the REVIEW you will find an
important article entitled: "China's Conditions at the
Peace Conference" that should be read by everybody.

If your newsagent can not supply you, send your order
direct to the office of the REVIEW at 113 Avenue
Edward VII, Shanghai, or telephone Central 4741.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, 13 or 4
roomed house, furnished or un-
furnished, French town preferred.
Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA
PRESS.

17705 A.28

MISCELLANEOUS

MADAM AH PAO. Expert Mas-
seuse Special Treatments. Appoint-
ment made for patients, convenience.
No. 348 Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai.

17653 A.28

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinman Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 3 Quinman Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and
sitting room combined, with closed
verandah and bathroom attached.
Facing South. All modern com-
forts. Suitable for two Bachelors,
or small family.

TO LET, small attic room, with
or without board, in a quiet British
Home. Terms moderate, 12a Quin-
man Gardens.

17711 A.28

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let
with board, large well-furnished
double room, facing south, suitable
for married couple or two bachelor
friends. Hot and cold water, tele-
phone. Apply Mrs. Thomas, 18
Love Lane.

17712 A.28

CENTRAL DISTRICT: to let
with board, a large well-furnished
bedroom with bathroom attached.
Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.

17682 M.1

FURNISHED FLAT to let,
Northern district, 3 rooms with
modern bathroom attached and
kitchen. Apply to Box 139, THE
CHINA PRESS.

17673 A.30

TO LET: Furnished flat, good
locality, 5 minutes from Bund, very
cool in summer. Allies. Apply to
Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

17630

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons given to Chinese
by European, University graduate,
and good Chinese scholar in English,
French, German or technical sub-
jects. Apply to Box 151, THE
CHINA PRESS.

17704 A.28

AMERICAN teacher wishes pupils
in English, conversation and busi-
ness forms. Specialty. Terms
reasonable. Apply to Box 145,
THE CHINA PRESS.

17698 A.27

HOUSES TO LET

IN French Concession, 4 roomed
house with small garden. Geyser,
gas stove, and electric lights. Rent
\$35.00. Apply to 234 Rue de
Simen from Avenue Dubail.

17708 A.28

TO LET from May 15th, the six
roomed house, No. 1470 Avenue
Eduard VII, 8 minutes walk from
Race Club. Separate motor house
and servants' quarters. Please reply
to Denham and Rose.

17700 M.2

5 ROOM modern house, servants
quarters and outhouses. In foreign
settlement. 2 bathrooms. Hot and
cold water service. Small garden.
Within one minute of trams.
Interior will be decorated to suit
tenant. Tls. 50.00 per month.
Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA
PRESS.

17686 A.29

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard,
at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed
semi-detached residence. Rent Tls.
70. Apply premises or Hammond,
38 Nanking Road.

17627

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, peti-
tions, letters, legal documents adver-
tisements, and commercial docu-
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang
Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or
P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite
West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young man, sten-
ographer. Good future. Modern
salary. Apply to Box 150, THE
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Either American
Britisher, who can speak Chinese
for supervising man or maid serv-
ant and take charge of small matters
a private residence. Please give
call to the No. 28 Weihaiwei Road
at the time of 2 p.m.

17633 A.

WANTED: Competent Chin-
bookkeeper, who can take com-
plete charge of books. One who has
good knowledge of English, and
a good typist, preferable. Go
wages. Apply to Box 91, THE
CHINA PRESS.

17574 A.

WANTED: Experienced Chin-
stenographer-typist. Must have
good knowledge of the Eng-
lish language. Good wages. Apply
to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

17574

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIRST-CLASS stenographer desir-
ing change of position. Can also unde-
take office work at home or
office. Apply to Box 154, THE
CHINA PRESS.

17707 A.

WANTED permanent position
Secretary, Treasurer or other, cap-
city by a well educated Chinese, no
employment. Has held position of
charge of correspondence, secre-
tarial work, etc. Good salary
guarantee, if necessary. Salary
200 per mensem. Apply to
Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

17646

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Room with bath-
room, furnished, suitable for
one person. Apply to
P.L.B., THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Permanent position
flat in Central or Western district
by married couple. No children.
Apply to N.S., THE CHINA
PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

I WISH to sell ear-rings with rare
emeralds, diamonds. Address:
Hotel de France, Rue Montauban
No. 36, Room No. 34. Hours: 11
to 2 p.m., 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

17203 A.30

FOR SALE: Harley Davidson
and side-car, perfect running order.
Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA
PRESS.

17713 A.30

PONY for sale. Guaranteed sound
and quiet. Will make/excellent
lady's hack. Anything reasonable
accepted. Apply to Box 147, THE
CHINA PRESS.

17697 A.28

WANTED to buy, second-hand
typewriter, preferably Underwood
or Remington, in good condition.
Please give terms, to Box 148, THE
CHINA PRESS.

17642 M.5

FOR SALE: Contents complete
newly furnished, six room residence
close French Park, house on lease.
Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA
PRESS.

17691

FOR SALE: One new Japanese
rubber tired rickshaw, nickel wheel
Best offer. Apply to Box 138,
THE CHINA PRESS.

17673 A.3

HOUSE for sale: One semi-
foreign house on North Honia
Road Extension, No. 28. A good
bargain, owner leaving for other
province. Apply to premises.

17642 M.5

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington
heavy duty kerosene marine engine
Complete with reverse gear and all
fittings. In A1 condition. Appl.
C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Ba-
Gros.